(1)

91-1632

NO. _____

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1991

JAMES GILBERT MARCUM,
Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER

April 13, 1992

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

The question presented by this petition is:

Whether the panel below sanctioned a gross departure from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings which denied petitioner the due process guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment when it approved the district court's denial of a curative instruction after the Government argued in closing that the double jeopardy clause barred any subsequent prosecution of petitioner.

LIST OF PARTIES

The parties to the proceeding below were the petitioner James Gilbert Marcum and his co-appellants, Michael John Canino, John G. Flynn, and David Leonard Malkin, and the respondent, the United States of America.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

The petitioner, James Gilbert Marcum, respectfully prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the Opinion and Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit entered in this action on November 27, 1991.

OPINION BELOW

The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the petitioner's conviction in an opinion issued on November 27, 1991, in United States v. Canino, 949 F.2d 928 (7th Cir. 1991). The opinion below was previously released as a slip opinion, United States v. Canino, Nos. 89-1719, 89-1721, 89-1740 and 89-1746 (7th Circuit, November 27, 1991). (See Appendix B).

JURISDICTION

The opinion which petitioner asks this Court to review was entered by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on November 27, 1991. A timely Petition for Rehearing with a Suggestion for Rehearing In Banc was denied on January 14, 1992. (See

Appendix D). This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION INVOLVED

This case requires interpretation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides:

> No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The petitioner was tried in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois on one count of a two-count indictment which was returned on September 29, 1987. The petitioner and 19 other named individuals were charged with conspiring to distribute marijuana in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§841(a)(1) and 846. The indictment charged petitioner with engaging in conspiratorial activity within three counties in the Southern District of Illinois and in 10 additional states.

The petitioner and five other individuals went to trial on November 14, 1988, before Chief Judge James L. Foreman and a jury in the Southern District of Illinois. One of the

petitioner's co-defendant's cases was severed during the trial.

On January 30, 1989, the jury returned a guilty verdict as to the petitioner on the count with which he was charged. The district court entered a judgment of conviction against the petitioner on March 29, 1989, and sentenced petitioner to 22 years imprisonment.

The petitioner filed a timely appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. That court had jurisdiction over petitioner's direct criminal appeal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1291. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, on its own motion, consolidated petitioner's appeal with the appeals of four of his co-defendants. One of petitioner's

co-defendants, Joseph Watts, subsequently withdrew his appeal.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed petitioner's conviction and sentence by its decision rendered on November 27, 1991. A timely Petition for Rehearing, with Suggestion for Rehearing In Banc, filed by the petitioner was denied by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals on January 14, 1992. Petitioner now timely files this Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

REASON WHY THE WRIT SHOULD BE GRANTED

THE PANEL BELOW SANCTIONED A GROSS DEPARTURE FROM THE ACCEPTED AND USUAL COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS WHICH DENIED PETITIONER THE DUE PROCESS GUARANTEED BY THE FIFTH AMENDMENT WHEN IT APPROVED THE DISTRICT COURT'S DENIAL OF A CURATIVE INSTRUCTION AFTER THE GOVERNMENT ARGUED IN CLOSING THAT THE DOUBLE JEOPARDY CLAUSE BARRED ANY SUBSEQUENT PROSECUTION OF PETITIONER.

This Court should grant certiorari to review the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals' decision in petitioner's case because that court sanctioned a departure from the usual and accepted course of judicial proceedings by the district court which deprived petitioner of his right to a fair trial. During closing argument, Assistant United States Attorney Michael Carr made the following misstatement:

> Now I have been over and I went over to begin with the individual counts about how the marijuana actually went through. I think

that it is important to maybe by analogy suggest what's going on here. Someone wants to get rid of someone so they run over to Philadelphia and they secretly find this person making a bomb. You grab, you say look, I want to get rid of this person. Can you get me one? Yes. He hands him a bomb. The guy comes to southern Illinois, plants it in his car and blows him up, blows him to here after.

Well now the guy in Philadelphia, come trial date, he says wait a minute. I didn't know it was going to southern Illinois. I had no idea of it. I didn't even know who it was. I had no idea who it was that was involved, who was to be the proposed victim.

That's what they are doing here. But did you know when you sold the bomb the general purpose of what was going on? Well yeah but I didn't know where it was. Well under their theory, there has to be two trials. That is not the law. You don't have to have a trial here and a trial in Pennsylvania. And there's also been statements...

MR. HIRSCHHORN: Excuse me, Judge. I object. We have never opted for two trials under our theory. Counsel knows that we would not

argue for that. I object. We did not.

THE COURT: I don't...

MR. CARR: Mr. Hirschhorn...

THE COURT: Remember.

MR. CARR: Let them be charged in Pennsylvania. Mr. Malkin said, let them be charged in Pennsylvania. Mr. Sheppard said, let them be charged in Florida or Pennsylvania, but not here. Well this is it, folks. The plea agreements that they have talked about where they say they could be charged in all these other counts, there is a section in the plea agreement that they didn't read out loud that's underlined. It says to the extent that the double jeopardy clause applies.

Well what does that mean? That means this is the trial. You only gave to go to trial once for the charge. It's right here. The idea let them be charged in Philadelphia or Florida, that's gone. The double jeopardy clause applies. It's in all the plea agreements. Those other people can't be charged for the same offense in Missouri that this same conspiracy is charged. It's unconstitutional and they know it.

[Pet.App. 17-19] (emphasis added). Counsel for petitioner subsequently asked the district court for a supplemental jury instruction to rebut the erroneous double jeopardy issue which the prosecutor prejudicially injected into the trial.

Subsequent to jury instructions being given the following exchange occurred:

> MR. HIRSCH: Sir, with respect to supplemental matters, it's the position of the defendant Malkin that Mr. Carr unfairly and prejudicially injected an issue into the case in the nature of double jeopardy. He made arguments with respect to double jeopardy. His argument in part was keyed to double jeopardy and I think that this jury should be instructed and admonished that double jeopardy, or formal jeopardy or any theories related thereto are not involved in this case.
>
> THE COURT: It came up in the argument over the language in the plea agreements.

MR. HIRSCH: I understand that. I understand that.

THE COURT: I don't know. Do you have any comment about it?

MR. CARR: I think it's fair response when an individual, the individuals that I named in the argument said send it to Pennsylvania or send it to Florida. I cite the Seventh Circuit case of United States v. Bruscino, where in essence the same kind of arguments were being made and the Appellate Court said that there was nothing wrong with telling the jury the truth, especially in light of the fact that the plea agreements themselves contained the clause. They were questioned at length about the clause. One of the witnesses even talked about the double jeopardy clause and that he didn't feel like he was eligible to be prosecuted.

I think it's a fair comment on the evidence, in light of the arguments by the, by Mr. Hirschhorn, Hirsch, and Sheppard.

THE COURT: I will not give any additional supplemental instruction at this time. Do you have anything?

* * *

> MR. HIRSCHHORN: However, we renew all the objections that we made and all the arguments previously made and respectfully request permission from the court to adopt our extensive arguments during the two days off and on of jury charge conference.
>
> THE COURT: You have that permission. That may be part of the record.

[Pet.App. 38-40]. Since petitioner had earlier filed a pleading adopting all motions and objections of his co-defendants, defendant Malkin's request for a supplemental instruction, and co-defendant Canino's renewal of all prior objections and arguments, preserved the issue of the denial of the requested supplemental instruction for the petitioner.

Petitioner further subsequently objected to the Government's improper rebuttal argument and requested a supplemental jury instruction to clarify

and correct the Government's improper and inaccurate assertions regarding the effect of the Double Jeopardy Clause. [Pet.App. 40-41]. Petitioner requested the jury be instructed:

> You as members of the jury are not to be concerned in any way whether a defendant might be subject to prosecution in another jurisdiction being it state or federal. You as members of the jury shall not, as you have been incorrectly informed, consider that the Double Jeopardy Clause of the United States Constitution would bar successive state or federal prosecutions upon the return of your verdict.

[Pet.App. 40-41, Petitioner's Jury Instruction No. 33]. The district court refused to give any curative instruction, stating:

> With regard to your request for supplemental instruction, the court has looked at the Roth case and had Patty review Mr. Carr's comments in the closing portion of the argument and it appears to me that his comments related to the witnesses, Podesta in particular.

> I find that if anything, this was an invited response situation and really peripheral to the issues with regard to possible double jeopardy of the defendants. So I'm not going to give the tendered instruction and it can be left here for the record, Mr. Sheppard.

[Pet.App. 41-42]. Contrary to the district court's conclusion, the Government's irrelevant references to plea agreements compounded the prosecutor's inaccurate legal assertions and further prejudiced the petitioner.

The panel for the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals found:

> The prosecutor's statement, in its context, was not an erroneous statement of the law. Drug offenses committed in Pennsylvania constituted the basis of the conspiracy charge in the Southern District of Illinois. If the government brought a subsequent <u>conspiracy</u> charge in Pennsylvania, then the Double Jeopardy Clause would intervene because in that case defendants would be prosecuted for the same offense. The prosecutor's comment, on its face, cannot seriously be

> understood to mean that charges concerning the lesser-included offenses constituting a conspiracy in this case could never be brought against the defendants if they are acquitted. The prosecutor only acknowledged the well-understood rule that the government could not charge another conspiracy against the defendants based on the same conduct used to prove this conspiracy.

[949 F.2d at 938-39, Slip Op. at 14] (emphasis in original). While the panel found that the Government's comment could not "seriously be understood to mean" that petitioner and his co-defendants could not subsequently be tried for related substantive acts, it is patently obvious from the face of the statement that the prosecutor stated that the Double Jeopardy Clause barred any further prosecution for any and all substantive crimes committed elsewhere.

The Government claimed in response to the request for the supplemental instruction that the prosecutor's comment was made in response to comments made by counsel for co-defendants Canino and Malkin and by petitioner's counsel. [Pet.App. 39]. During closing argument, counsel for defendant Canino argued that Mr. Canino was not part of the single charged conspiracy but rather was engaged in a smaller conspiracy that did not reach into the Southern District of Illinois. [Pet.App. 10-12]. In particular, counsel for defendant Canino stated:

> We are relying on the law that the Judge will charge you and this in a nutshell, that this was not a single conspiracy, not a single overall conspiracy but rather several mini conspiracies, several sprite small little conspiracies; each conspiracy is separate buyer and seller relationship; not, not

that Mr. Canino was part of the overall 600,000 pound conspiracy.

[Pet.App. 11].

Likewise, counsel for defendant Malkin argued:

> The prosecution has brought this case in the Southern District of Illinois. The prosecution has alleged that there was this huge conspiracy, because they want it all. They want it all and they want it here. I don't know how many witnesses I called that where I asked about the plea agreement said one paragraph in their agreement where they say they agree and that they will cooperate with respect to all knowledge that they have about criminal activity in the Southern District of Illinois and with regard to the people that I asked that question, they almost drew a blank. They looked at me like we don't know anything about the Southern District of Illinois.
>
> Now with respect to that point, of the Southern District of Illinois, that point really ties into whether or not the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that such a conspiracy, as theorized by the government, actually existed. Whether or not they have proved by credible

> evidence that there was such a thing as this conspiracy....

[Pet.App. 12-13].

Likewise, counsel for petitioner stated during closing:

> The serious problem is that the rules are being attempted to be stretched far beyond anything that I've ever encountered, far beyond, and as I said, if my client has done something wrong, nail him according to the rules, in Pennsylvania, in Florida, or wherever, but not by this undefinable crime called conspiracy.

[Pet.App. 15]. Counsel for petitioner further commented, "And as I have said, if my client has done something somewhere else, the federal government will remind him of it." [Pet.App. 15]. In light of the comments made by counsel for petitioner and his co-defendants during closing it is apparent that the panel for the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals misconstrued the content and

impact of the Government's erroneous misstatement of the law.

The panel for the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals found:

> If we thought that the prosecutor's statement could be construed as the defendants construe it, a question arises as to whether the prosecutor accurately described what the Double Jeopardy Clause prohibits.
>
> * * *
>
> We do not need to take sides in this dispute, however, since we have held that the jury was unlikely to construe the prosecutor's statement in context as referring to anything other than a subsequent prosecution for the conspiracy charged in this case.

[949 F.2d at 939, Slip Op. at 14-15] (footnote omitted). The panel below further concluded:

> In light of the strength of the government's case, even if there was error the court's failure to issue a curative instruction referring to the prosecutor's double-jeopardy characterization

> would have been harmless. We find no prejudicial error in the prosecutor's remarks nor an abuse of trial court discretion in denying the defense's motion for curative instruction.

[949 F.2d at 939-40, Slip Op. at 16].

The panel below erred in interpreting the factual and legal assertions made by the prosecutor regarding double jeopardy during his rebuttal argument. Furthermore, the panel below erred by characterizing the substantive crimes which gave rise to the conspiracy charged as "lesser-included offenses" of the conspiracy charge. [949 F.2d at 938, Slip Op. at 14]. This is clearly a misstatement of law. See e.g., United States v. Cruz, 568 F.2d 781, 782 (1st Cir. 1978) (holding, "The law seems well settled that a charge of possession of heroin with intent to distribute cannot

be regarded as a lesser included offense of a conspiracy to distribute heroin."). The panel thus carried out its analysis of the prosecutor's comment based upon a false legal premise.

Furthermore, the panel erred in finding that, "[T]he jury was unlikely to construe the prosecutor's statement in context as referring to anything other than a subsequent prosecution for the conspiracy charged in this case." [949 F.2d at 939, Slip Op. at 15]. The prosecutor erroneously argued that if petitioner and his co-defendants were acquitted of the charged conspiracy the doctrine of double jeopardy would bar prosecution for substantive acts, such as possession with intent to distribute marijuana or distribution of marijuana,

as well as any other charges in all other districts.

This Court recently foreclosed any question regarding whether an individual may subsequently be tried for the substantive offenses which served as the overt acts that formed the basis for a conspiracy conviction. In United States v. Felix, ___ U.S. ___, 60 U.S.L.W. 4259 (March 25, 1992), this Court held that an individual could be tried for conspiracy to manufacture, possess and distribute methamphetamine even though that same individual had earlier been prosecuted for a substantive offense which served as an overt act supporting the conspiracy charge. Id. at 4262-63. In Felix, this Court specifically dealt with the question of whether Grady v. Corbin, 495 U.S. 508 (1990) and Illinois

v. Vitale, 447 U.S. 410 (1980), barred the defendant's prosecution for conspiracy after he had already been prosecuted for the underlying substantive offense which served as an overt act supporting the conspiracy charge.

This Court stated, "But long antedating any of these cases, and not questioned in any of them, is the rule that a substantive crime, and a conspiracy to commit that crime, are not the 'same offense' for double jeopardy purposes." Id. at 4263. Accordingly, this Court held:

> Faced the with [sic] necessity of reconciling this longstanding authority with our language in Grady, we choose to adhere to the [United States v. Bayer, 331 U.S. 532 (1947)-Pinkerton v. United States, 328 U.S. 640 (1946)] line of cases dealing with the distinction between conspiracy to commit an offense and the offense

> itself. These are separate offenses for double jeopardy purposes.

Id. at 4263. Thus, the prosecutor's comments during closing were a prejudicial misstatement of the law.

The jurors were led to believe that petitioner was to be found guilty now or he would never be tried for any substantive act in any other jurisdiction. This argument placed upon the jury an unfair burden which denied petitioner the fair trial to which he is entitled.

The prosecutor's argument was woven into the fabric of a parable about the prosecutor advising his son about rooting out and destroying dandelions in the backyard at his home. [Pet.App. 15-17,19]. The prosecutor in effect stated to the jury that if the jury did

not convict petitioner in their own backyard that the petitioner would be free from prosecution in any other jurisdiction for any substantive crime. The jury was thus presented with a dilemma caused solely by the Government. This dilemma unfairly skewed the jury's deliberative process in favor of the Government.

Refusal to give the requested curative instruction also directly impacted upon petitioner's theory of defense that there was evidence of substantive violations of the law, but there was no evidence that petitioner was guilty of the charged conspiracy.

The panel below further erred in concluding:

> Even if it was error for the court to refuse a curative instruction or an explanation to the jury concerning the various remaining

> criminal charges which could be brought against the defendants and the remaining suitable jurisdictions for prosecutions, the error is harmless.
>
> * * *
>
> The jury was properly instructed as to the nature of the charged offenses and the requirements for a conviction. The government's proof satisfactorily supports, and perhaps compels, a jury finding of guilt as to the charged violations without the government's purportedly ambiguous double jeopardy assertion. In light of the strength of the government's case, even if there was error the court's failure to issue a curative instruction referring to the prosecutor's double-jeopardy characterization would have been harmless.

[949 F.2d at 939, Slip Op. at 15-16]. The panel below erred in finding that denial of the requested curative instruction was harmless error. The panel overlooked that petitioner's theory of defense was that he may have been guilty of other acts in other

districts but that he was not guilty of the charged conspiracy.

In fact, petitioner requested an instruction to that effect. Petitioner's proposed instruction no. 14 stated:

> The defendant is not on trial for any act or conduct not alleged in the indictment.

[949 F.2d at 940, Slip Op. at 16]. The district court modified and gave another instruction of petitioner's, which it determined to be the equivalent of the requested instruction. This instruction read:

> You may judge the defendants only, members of the jury, on the charges alleged here in this indictment. You may not convict them on any other alleged conspiracy in the event you should conclude that they have engaged in some other conspiracy. Therefore, if you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a particular defendant knowingly and intentionally joined the

> conspiracy alleged in the indictment, you must find that defendant not guilty. Even if you find that a particular defendant knowingly and intentionally joined a conspiracy other than that alleged in the indictment, you should, nonetheless find that defendant guilty of the charge alleged in the indictment, if you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knowingly and intentionally joined the single overall conspiracy that is alleged in the indictment, and the elements of which are otherwise contained in these instructions.

[Pet.App. 32-33].

Petitioner claimed below that he was entitled to his requested instruction no. 14 because the general conspiracy instruction given by the court failed to address appellant's theory of defense that the Government had failed to prove the acts charged in the indictment, as opposed to other acts

in other jurisdictions.[1] The panel below held:

> The wording of the defendant's proposed Instruction No. 14 does not, as is claimed, actually focus attention on the issue of whether the government failed to prove that acts charged in the indictment were committed in the Southern District of Illinois as opposed to other jurisdictions. Their instruction complete ignores the issue of venue altogether. It is a mystery how the defense believes that Defense Instruction No. 14, legally (or logically) relates to the defendant's venue-based theory of defense at all.

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[1] Petitioner is well aware of the longstanding proposition that this Court reviews charged instruction errors in the context of the overall jury charge. See, Cupp v. Naughten, 414 U.S. 141, 147 (1973) (holding, "[A] single instruction to a jury may not be judged in artificial isolation, but must be viewed in the context of the overall charge."). Accordingly, petitioner has set forth the entire jury charge in the appendix to this petition - less a portion addressing a CCE count not at issue here - in order to aid this Court with its review.

[949 F.2d at 940, Slip Op. at 17]. The panel below thus erred by construing the requested jury instruction to address only the issue of venue. Instead, the requested instruction related to other acts not charged and specifically addressed the prejudicial nature of the volume of extrinsic other acts evidence which was introduced in the proceedings below.

The panel below further found:

> This instruction is at odds with the indictment itself. It is also in conflict with the court's ruling which permits evidence of acts or conduct not charged in the indictment. Such acts and conduct are elements of the CCE count and the conspiracy count and are proper issues for consideration by the jury.

[949 F.2d at 941, Slip Op. at 18]. The panel thus improperly held that evidence admitted in the trial proceeding pursuant to Fed.R.Crim.P. 404(b) was

properly admissible as direct evidence of the petitioner's guilt of the charged crime. While petitioner does not contend that extrinsic act evidence was introduced as direct evidence of the crime charged in the proceeding below, the panel's misapplication of the rules of evidence evidences its errant reasoning. Since the panel deemed extrinsic act evidence to be admissible as direct evidence of petitioner's guilt of the crime charged, it is obvious that the panel did not even consider that a proper jury instruction was necessary to bar the jury from convicting petitioner for other acts which were not charged in the indictment. Petitioner was thus denied his Fifth Amendment right to a fair trial because the district court denied him an opportunity to present a

valid theory of defense and denied him the opportunity to have the jury correctly instructed about acts for which the petitioner could be convicted under the indictment.

The panel below further erred in analyzing the denial of petitioner's requested instruction no. 14 under a plain error standard of review. The panel below found:

> Only Canino, Marcum, and Malkin objected to the court's refusal to give instruction No. 14 - but none preserved the claim that this instruction was a theory of defense. Thus, we will review the district court's failure to give the defendants proffered instruction only for plain error.

[949 F.2d at 940, Slip Op. at 18]. The court clearly erred in holding that petitioner had not preserved the denial of his requested instruction for appellate review. During the charge

conference the following exchange took place between the court and counsel for all parties:

> MR. SHEPPARD: We are not on trial for anything else and that's basic fundamental first year law student stuff and defendant Marcum does not withdraw defendant's suggested jury instruction no. 14, and specifically requests that it be given.
>
> * * *
>
> THE COURT: Okay, let's start here then. We have got to reconcile. You are not willing to accept the compromise between the government and what Mr. Bloom [counsel for defendant Flynn] and I have suggested.
>
> * * *
>
> MR. SHEPPARD: 14 will be refused then?
>
> THE COURT: 14 is refused.
>
> MR. HIRSCHHORN: I have a separate objection with respect to 14 that I need to address.
>
> * * *
>
> THE COURT: Okay. I will accept your argument as added to Mr.

> Sheppard's and Mr. Hirsch's reason for your wanting to give 14 which I refuse.

[Pet.App. 5-10]. Thus, petitioner clearly did object to the district court's denial of the proposed instruction on convictions and other acts not charged.

Whether petitioner clearly labeled that instruction as a "theory of defense" is irrelevant. Counsel for petitioner made it clear that that instruction was one which petitioner considered important to his being provided a fair trial. It is also quite apparent that the district court fully understood that petitioner was objecting to the denial of the proffered instruction and that the court understood the basis of petitioner's objection. Thus, the panel below erred

in applying a plain error analysis to denial of the requested instruction.

The panel's error in holding that the district court properly denied petitioner's requested other acts instruction compounded the panel's error in holding that the prosecutor's errant double jeopardy argument was not reversible error.[2] The manifest prejudice created by the Government's

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[2] The panel also held that petitioner was not entitled to a requested buyer-seller instruction. [949 F.2d at 941, Slip Op. at 19-20]. Petitioner was entitled to that instruction under controlling precedent within the Seventh Circuit. See e.g., United States v. Baker, 905 F.2d 1100, 1106 (7th Cir. 1990) (reversing a conspiracy conviction holding, "Even a large purchase does not demonstrate these things, any more than a purchase of a skyscraper shows that the buyer has 'joined' the corporate enterprise of the manufacturer.") (citation omitted); United States v. Lamon, 930 F.2d 1183, (Footnote Continued)

misstatement of the law of double jeopardy was compounded by the district court's denial of the requested instruction on other acts evidence. On the one hand, the jury was apprised of substantive acts which petitioner and his co-defendants had committed in other jurisdictions while at the same time the

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(Footnote Continued)
1992 (7th Cir. 1991) (stating, "[E]ven when it is clear that there have been credit sales, such sales will support an inference of a profit-sharing arrangement only when there are 'repeat purchases or some other enduring arrangement that implies knowledge of the scope of the conspiracy.'" (citation omitted); and United States v. Douglas, 818 F.2d 1317, 1321 (7th Cir. 1987) (holding, "Our cases make clear that merely purchasing drugs or other property from a conspiracy, standing alone, can never establish membership in the conspiracy."). The panel erred in holding that the petitioner was not entitled to his requested buyer-seller instruction. This denial further compounded the harm caused petitioner by the prosecutor's incorrect assertion regarding double jeopardy.

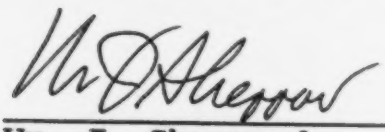
jury was apprised that neither petitioner or any of his co-defendants could be tried subsequent to the ongoing proceeding.

The requested curative instruction on double jeopardy and the requested other acts evidence instruction were both clearly relevant to petitioner's theory of defense; namely, that petitioner might properly be held liable for other crimes in other jurisdictions but was not guilty of the alleged all encompassing conspiracy for which he was being prosecuted. The petitioner was thus deprived of the due process of law to which he is entitled under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by denial of the requested curative instruction.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons given above, this petition for writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX B

Opinion of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, dated November 27, 1991

APPENDIX C

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Charge Conference Excerpts
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United States District Court,
Southern District of Illinois,
Case No. 87-40045

[5731] THE COURT: I refuse 13. There is a pattern instruction on No. 14. Did we not talk about this yesterday?

MR. HIRSCHHORN: We did. It came up, I was, the government submitted one and I objected to it because we got back down to the discussion about Jamaica. And upon reflection, it seems to me that the government's instruction which is not a 404(b) instruction, ought to be given in some way, either that one or this one.

[5732] THE COURT: My rulings were during the course of the trial that the Jamaican load could be considered as a substantive offense on count 1. But I did give an instruction that it was 404(b) matter as far as count 2, so we have got this dilemma, and my compromise suggestion was that you have heard evidence of acts of the defendant other than those charged in the indictment. They may be considered by you according to the limited instruction given by the Court at the time the evidence was received, or something to that effect.

MR. BLOOM: Judge, don't you have to consider as far as the defendant's

instructions 14 and 15, you are talking about a similar thing in 15.

THE COURT: That's good.

MR. BLOOM: 14 and 15, really if they are going to be given at all, should be given almost as one.

MR. CARR: 14 is wrong. We object to giving 14 because they can consider evidence that it was not part of an indictment with respect to count 1.

MR. BLOOM: As long as we are on this issue, we might as well take up 14 and 15.

THE COURT: I agree with you. I haven't' seen 15.

MR. BLOOM: That gets us back to Rivera. Probably going to be the most cited case.

MR. HIRSCHHORN: It's more than just that, Judge. The government is going to obviously be arguing about other acts [5733] which were not charged in the indictment, such as taking the money into England and other conduct, not just as to Mr. Canino. Some of the defendants about events which occurred prior to 1980.

MR. CARR: I don't want there to be any misunderstanding. It's the government's position that taking money to England is part of the evidence of count 1, a Continuing Criminal

Enterprise. We have to show substantial income and the fact that he is in possession of that much case would be evidence.

We also consider it to be evidence of his involvement in the conspiracy as alleged in count 2. We would object to any kind of comment in the presence of the jury that that's in some way other act evidence.

MR. BLOOM: How about 15? I mean 14.

THE COURT: Why not say something to the effect that a combination, like you have sort of broached here, Mr Bloom, something to this effect, to the jury; you have heard evidence of acts of the defendant, or a defendant or defendants other than those charged in the indictment. Now that's true, is that not right, to that point?

MR. BLOOM: Correct.

THE COURT: All right then can we say just for openers here that with regard to that evidence, I instructed you from time to time that it was admitted for a particular purpose and [5734] it may be considered by you for that limited purpose.

MR. BLOOM: Would the government have any opposition to the Court's first sentence, is fine, and just go right into the defendant's No. 15. 15 appears like it's a well thought limiting

instruction, with the lead in that the Court has just indicated.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CARR: No that's okay.

MR. BLOOM: So the Court's first sentence.

THE COURT: The first sentence is a copy out of 3.01.

MR. CARR: I understand.

THE COURT: Are you following me? And then this one is 3.11.

MR. CARR: I don't have any problem.

THE COURT: No it's not either.

MR. BLOOM: Your Honor, how about the first sentence that the Court just dictated into the record followed by defendant's suggested instruction No. 15.

MR. CARR: Judge, that's okay, first instruction.

THE COURT: Will you redo it accordingly, volunteer?

MR. CARR: There is a limit.

MR. SHEPPARD: I think you are totally understanding what is happening

Mr. Bloom. I don't think 14 is going to be given at all.

MR. BLOOM: I'm not misunderstanding. I kind of agree [5734] with Mr. Carr that I don't think 14 is right as a matter of law.

MR. SHEPPARD: I do and I ask for it on behalf of Marcum. As to count 2, we are not here for any reason other than what's alleged in the indictment. We are not on trial for anything else and that's basic fundamental first year law student stuff and defendant Marcum does not withdraw defendant's suggested jury instruction No. 14 and specifically requests that it be given.

MR. HIRSCH: Your Honor, I would join in that also on behalf of Mr. Malkin.

MR. HIRSCHHORN: I do too, Judge.

MR. HIRSCH: Cite the Lyons case, the antitrust criminal case 670 F.2d 77, 1982 case which Mr. Carr has referred to from time to time.

MR. BLOOM: What Your Honor came up with, on behalf of Flynn, I think, I'm satisfied with Your Honor's suggested modification of No. 14.

THE COURT: I agree with you, Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Hirsch, with regard to that but I instructed them at the time that your people were not on trial for any act or conduct not charged in the

indictment. I said that several different times. And then went on to say that I have admitted it for background or on the issue of intent, knowledge, plan or what have you.

[5736] MR. SHEPPARD: I agree with that. I think my problem is that these are really two different legal principles. We are discussing two different legal principles at once. One of them is the basic right not to be convicted for any offense for which you are not on trial and it is not alleged in an indictment. Under the constitution, I have a right to be indicted.

And the second legal principle that we are grappling with is it 404(b) evidence and an instruction relating to it. They are two separate legal concepts and I respectfully submit that the jury should be instructed on both of them.

THE COURT: Okay let's start here then. We have got to reconcile. You are not willing to accept the compromise between the government and what Mr. Bloom and I have suggested.

MR. SHEPPARD: As to defendant's requested 15, no objection. But by doing that, I still say that 14 must be given. You had added a paragraph to 15.

THE COURT: No we were just going to add the sentence, the first sentence . . .

MR. SHEPPARD: Maybe.

MR. BLOOM: The Court had dictated into the record.

THE COURT: The sentence to be added to 15, Mr. Sheppard, would read with the first sentence, you have heard evidence of acts of a defendant or defendants other than those [5736] charged in the indictment. I have instructed you from time to time that certain evidence has been admitted as to one defendant and not as to others with limiting instruction from the Court. And just go on then with 15.

MR. SHEPPARD: I accept that as a modification of defendant's requested 15 but I stand on my request for defendant's requested 14. I think they are dealing with two different legal concepts.

MR. CARR: Your Honor, let me suggest this then. Perhaps the defendant should submit an instruction consistent with the Seventh Circuit pattern instruction 3.08 which basically talks about the other evidence and, and rather than leave it in general terms, since it is something that they can consider, even though it has not been charged in the indictment, under our rules of evidence it's been admitted as being pertinent to the issues in this case. If they want an instruction as to the limited purpose, then 3.08 should be given but just to carte blanche say that they are not on trial for any other, for

any act not charged in the indictment, that begs the question.

The issue here is what was that evidence introduced for? The Court gives or gave an instruction at the time. If they want to resubmit it, the case law is clear that they are entitled to it and they should do that for that particular purpose, following 3.08.

[5738] MR. SHEPPARD: As an additional citation of authority for defendant's suggested 14, I would cite to the Court to Stirone.

MR. HIRSCHHORN: And Ex parte Bain.

MR. SHEPPARD: 361 U.S. 212 out of Lyons out of the Seventh Circuit and this is what they say. As to the first point, it is elementary that the defendant can be convicted only of the offenses with which he is charged in the indictment, not with some other offense established by the evidence at trial. That's one legal concept.

Second legal concept that I think is sought to be covered by defendant's suggested jury instruction No. 15, is to accommodate the fact that we have had 404(b) evidence introduced in the trial. These requests were to get at two different things.

I have no objection to the modification of 15 as indicated by the Court by adding that sentence at the preface of it, from the beginning of

defendant's requested 15, but I think in no way, shape or form does the modification of 15 have anything to do with defendant's requested 14.

THE COURT: All right and I understand your proposition and here is how I have reconciled that in my mind as to why I'm going to give 15, Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Hirsch, as it's to be corrected. Gentlemen, are you listening to me; what you are going to do. 15 add that first sentence.

[5739] MR. HIRSCHHORN: Can we have that read?

MR. CARR: It's exactly as you read it before, Judge.

THE COURT: And the reason that I feel that's adequate is at the time I gave the limiting instruction, I gave the very instruction that you are asking for here on several occasions during the course of the trial.

MR. BLOOM: We can certainly argue that.

THE COURT: You can. I gave that. In fact that's in my bench book. I read it out of there, every time, I forget it, and I have read it on several occasions. So that's the Court's position with regard to that.

MR. SHEPPARD: 14 will be refused then.

THE COURT: 14 is refused.

MR. THOMAS: I join in this objection.

MR. HIRSCHHORN: I have a separate objection with respect to 14 that I need to address.

THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.

* * *

[5741] THE COURT: Okay and I will accept your argument as added to Mr. Sheppard's and Mr. Hirsch's reason for your wanting to give 14 which I refuse. And I will given then 5. That is to be redone, David.

MR. SHEPPARD: You said 5. You meant 15.

THE COURT: 15. It's late in the day.

MR. SHEPPARD: I wasn't being critical. I just wanted to follow.

Closing Argument Excerpts
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[5882] MR. HIRSCHHORN: But we are relying on the law in this case. We are relying on the law that says the

government must prove by a preponderance of the evidence venue and I suggest to you venue is not proper for Mr. Canino to be charged in the Southern District of Illinois.

We are relying on the law that the Judge will charge you and this is in a nutshell, that this was not a single conspiracy, not a single overall conspiracy but rather several mini conspiracies, several sprite small little conspiracies; each conspiracy a separate buyer and seller relationship; not, not that Mr. Canino was part of the overall 600,000 pound conspiracy.

* * *

[5933] I'm going to leave to the other lawyers to talk about what's a conspiracy, because they are charged, their clients are charged in count 2, but I do want to just argue one aspect of the conspiracy law as it relates to Mr Canino. This is clearly technical but valid defense under the law.

The government has alleged one single overall conspiracy. We tell you it is multiple conspiracies. There are a group of many conspiracies going on. That's what this evidence is all about. The Judge is going to tell you you may not convict the defendants of any other charge or any other conspiracy alleged in the event you should conclude that they have engaged in some other conspiracy. If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a

particular defendant knowingly and intentionally joined the conspiracy alleged in the indictment, you must find that defendant not guilty.

In other words, the law permits you to find the defendant not guilty, if you determine that what he was doing was conspiring, separate and apart, from the single overall conspiracy. And it is clear from Mr. Blair and other witnesses that there were multiple conspiracies; that Ron Ball had other customers who picked up marijuana at the stash house, and these other customers were kept separate and apart and independent of what was going on and the Jamaican load is clearly not part of this overall conspiracy.

* * *

[5941] MR. HIRSCH: I think that the issue in this case is as far as my client goes, David Malkin, is whether or not he is not a member of a conspiracy, but whether or not he is a member of that conspiracy for which he has been indicted. That is the sole issue in this case, as far as David Malkin goes.

* * *

[5949] The prosecution has brought this case in the Southern District of Illinois. The prosecution has alleged that there was this huge conspiracy, because they want it all. They want it all and they want it here. I don't know [5950] how many witnesses I called that

where I asked about the plea agreement said one paragraph in their agreement where they say they agree and that they will cooperate with respect to all knowledge that they have about criminal activity in the Southern District of Illinois and with regard to the people that I asked that question, they almost drew a blank. They looked at me like we don't know anything about the Southern District of Illinois.

Now with respect to that point, of the Southern District of Illinois, that point really ties into whether or not the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that such a conspiracy, as theorized by the government, actually existed. Whether or not they have proved by credible evidence that there was such a thing as this conspiracy....

[6002] MR. SHEPPARD: And there has been some evidence with regard to Marcum that's historical. And that's all it is is history. And the bulk of the evidence against Marcum comes out of the mouths of six witnesses with regard to 1986.

Then you are gonna read an instruction on venue and what have you. And in opening statement I told you about venue is a little different for Marcum because these fellas Juenger, and Bond, and Ingold, and all those folks are gone from this conspiracy by virtue of their being arrested six months, six months before the testimony relating to Jim Marcum in the latter part of 1986.

[6003] Now these folks, if indeed, and I don't believe they did, had anything to do with the Southern District of Illinois, they sure enough didn't have anything to do with it in 1986. There has been a big deal, and I'm not gonna pull all these maps and what have you about where these trucks went. Think about where they were in 1986. They did not get near the Southern District of Illinois.

So I submit to you with regard to this venue issue, which you have heard enough of, and I'm going to shut up about it, 1986 is a whole different case.

MR. CARR: I object. That's an improper statement of the law. The issue is the charge which charges a conspiracy between March of 1980 and 1986, and if there is venue for the charge, not with respect to participation, then the law says it's properly brought here.

THE COURT: And I'll so instruct the jury.

MR. CARR: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. SHEPPARD: I understand what the Court will instruct the jury. What I am saying factually, in 1986, you must look at it individually for Jim Marcum, just like you have to look at this case, individually, for each and every one of these defendants. A lot of argument comes from the government, a lot of

argument comes with regard to Mr. Canino on count 1. Forget it as it relates to Jim Marcum. He isn't charged in that count. He's only charged in count 2.

[6004] And I submit to you that when you go back to deliberate, what you have got to do is separate this count from that count, and then you got to separate these several defendants and look at 'em individually and separately. And I'll submit to you, look back at your notes, recall your collective recollection about what happened in the Southern District of Illinois in 1986, and it's different.

* * *

[6008] The serious problem is that the rules are being attempted to be stretched far beyond anything that I have ever encountered, far beyond, and as I said, if my client has done something wrong, nail him according to the rules, in Pennsylvania, in Florida, or wherever, but not by this undefinable crime called conspiracy.

* * *

[6014] And as I have said, if my client has done something somewhere else, the federal government will remind him of it.

* * *

[6064] MR. CARR: My son Tim is a second grader, and in the cub scouts.

Tim and I, he is seven years old so now he is a little older. And Tim and I used to go out and pick dandelions when he was about four, out of our front yard.

When I had Tim helping me when he was four, the dandelions would be out of the front yard in about five minutes because he would run and grab all the flowers and they would be gone. Great job but they will be back in two weeks. So the way you get those things, and Tim knows now, the way you get 'em is you can't just take the flower. You gotta kinda get these leaves on the ground together with the stem and the flower, and they don't pull out easy. You got to get a little shovel and kinda loosen up the dirt, shake it off and then you get the flower, the stem, the leaves, the stem that goes down, and all the little roots and you remove 'em. Takes a long time. But it's thorough.

Well we did that the first year. And then the second year I thought about poison, and talking about the Pekingese, he would probable die but it'd kill the weeds so I decided this is they way we do the dandelions. We'd do it the way we did the first year and they are back again the second year.

Well I didn't do 'em in the back yard. I thought well, you know, nobody can see that back there anyway. The wind blows and the problem that I'm having in my front yard is [6065] in my

own back yard. And I didn't take care of it.

Well you know, that's a lot about what this case is about. The problem is right here in our own back yard.

* * *

[6076] You don't have to know that the marijuana is going to southern Illinois. What you do have to now is with respect to one of the violations here, the marijuana had to [6077] have gone to Illinois, whether you know it or not, had to have gone to Illinois, or an overt act had to have been committed in Illinois.

What Mr. Hirschhorn did and very artfully is he said this is what they are charged with right here and this is where you have to find venue. Well read a little closer. It says which violations include three or more of the violations as set forth in count 2 of this indictment, and in these paragraphs here, well here is count 2. Well count 2 is included. That's a violation. It's a violation to distribute on each of these times but it's also a violation to have conspired, to have combined with other people over this period of time, and if the conspiracy itself brings marijuana into Illinois, then there is venue here. You can't just forget count 2. That's part of it.

Now I have been over and I went over to begin with the individual counts

about how the marijuana actually went through. I think that it is important to maybe by analogy suggest what's going on here. Someone wants to get rid of someone so they run over to Philadelphia and they secretly find this person making a bomb. You grab, you say look, I want to get rid of this person. Can you get me one? Yes. He hands him a bomb. The guy comes to southern Illinois, plants it in his car and blows him up, blows him to here after.

Well now they guy in Philadelphia, come trial day, he [6078] says wait a minute. I didn't know it was going to southern Illinois. I had no idea of it. I didn't even know who it was. I had no idea who it was that was involved, who was to be the proposed victim.

That's what they are doing here. But did you know when you sold the bomb the general purpose of what was going on? Well yeah but I didn't know where it was. Well under their theory, there has to be two trials. That is not the law. You don't have to have a trial here and a trial in Pennsylvania. And there has also been statements . . .

MR. HIRSCHHORN: Excuse me, Judge. I object. We have never opted for two trials under our theory. Counsel knows that we would not argue for that. I object. We did not.

THE COURT: I don't . . .

MR. CARR: Mr. Hirschhorn . . .

THE COURT: Remember.

MR. CARR: Let them be charged in Pennsylvania. Mr. Malkin said, let them be charged in Pennsylvania. Mr. Sheppard said, let them be charged in Florida or Pennsylvania, but not here. Well this is it, folks. The plea agreements that they have talked about where they say they can be charged in all these other counts, there is a section in the plea agreement that they didn't read out loud that's underlined. It says to the extent that the double jeopardy clause applies.

[6078] Well what does that mean? That means this is the trial. You have only have to go to trial once for the charge. It's right here. The idea let 'em be charged in Philadelphia or Florida, that's gone. The double jeopardy clause applies. It's in all the plea agreements. Those other people can't be charged for the same offense in Missouri that this same conspiracy is charged. It's unconstitutional and they know it.

* * *

[6101] How often it is that you have, within your own power, within your own back yard, the power to take care of the problem? Ladies and gentlemen, the government has given you that power. You are on this jury. You have that power. It's up to you to take care of the problem, which is in your own back yard. Thank you.

Jury Charge
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THE COURT: Members of the jury, I'm going to now give you the instructions, since the evidence has been completed and now arguments have been finished. And in these instructions is the law that's applicable to the case. One of the attorneys showed you those earlier and they are quite lengthy. If you will be patient, we will get through with them in a few minutes but they do contain the law as the Court has determined and it's applicable to the facts.

These instructions, members of the jury, have been prepared with a great deal of care in conjunction with the attorneys for all of the parties and they have cooperated fully with me in that regard and so they'll go with you ladies and gentlemen to the jury room. If you have any problem with any one that I have given you here orally, why feel free to refer to them. They will be with you in the jury room during your deliberations and it is your obligation, as a matter of fact, it is your duty to follow all of the instructions that I [6102] give you. You must not question any rule of law that is stated by me to you in these instructions, regardless of any opinion that you may have as to what you think the law ought to be. You must

base your verdict on the law as I give it you in these instructions.

It is your duty, members of the jury, to determine the facts from the evidence that's been presented in this case. You are to apply the law that I give you in these instructions, to the facts, and in this way decide the case.

Now neither by these instructions, members of the jury, nor by any ruling or remark which I may have made during the course of the trial do I mean to indicate any opinion as to the facts or as to what I think your verdict should be. You again are the sole judges of the facts in the case.

Now in addition to you members of the jury being the sole judges of the facts, I told you at the beginning among your many other duties and responsibilities, you would be the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses. And of the the weight to be given to the testimony of each of them. In considering the testimony of any witness, you make take into account his or her intelligence, his or her ability and opportunity to observe whatever they testify about, that person's age, his or her memory, his manner or her manner while testifying on the witness stand here, and any interest, bias or prejudice that person may have in the case, and then [6103] of course the reasonableness of that person's testimony considered in light of all of the other evidence in the case.

I might say at the outset, members of the jury, that a defendant in a criminal case has an absolute right not to testify. The fact that a defendant did not testify should not be considered by you in any way in arriving at your verdict here. The reliability of eye witness identification has been raised as an issue in this case and deserves your attention. Identification testimony is an expression of belief or impression by the witness. Its value depends upon the opportunity the witness had to observe the offender at the time of the offense, and later to make a reliable identification and upon the influence and circumstances under which the witness made the identification.

You must consider the credibility of each identification witness in the same way as any other witness. Consider whether he is truthful, consider whether he had the capacity and opportunity to make a reliable observation on the matter covered in his testimony.

The government has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was the person who committed the crime charged. Evidence that a witness has been convicted of a crime, members of the jury, is to be considered by you only insofar as it may affect the witness's credibility.

[6104] The testimony of some witnesses must be considered by you with more caution than the testimony of other witnesses. In this case, the government

called as witnesses persons with whom the government has entered into plea agreements providing for the dismissal of some charges and/or a recommendation for a lesser sentence than the witness would otherwise be exposed to for the offense to which he pled guilty.

The government has also called as witnesses persons who have been granted immunity. A witness who has been granted immunity or a witness who hopes to gain more favorable treatment in his own case may have a reason to make a false statement because he wants to strike a good bargain with the government. So while a witness of that kind may be entirely truthful when testifying, you should consider these witnesses' testimony with more caution than the testimony of other witnesses.

Also, certain witnesses have admitted lying under oath. You may give the witness's testimony such weight as you feel it deserves, keeping in mind that it should be considered with caution and great care.

Certain witnesses have pleaded guilty or stated that they were involved in the commission of crimes arising out of the same occurrence for which the defendants are now on trial. You may give their testimony such weight as you feel [6105] it deserves, keeping in mind that it must be considered with caution and great care. Moreover, their pleas or their guilty pleas are not to be

considered as evidence against the defendants.

You have heard testimony from witnesses who stated that they were involved in the commission of the alleged crime charged against the defendants. You may give their testimony such weight as you feel it deserves, keeping in mind that it must be considered with caution and great care.

The weight to be given to any particular evidence is not necessarily determined by the number of witnesses testifying on behalf of each side. You are to consider all of the evidence in the case in determining the credibility of the witnesses. You may find that the testimony of a smaller number of witnesses for one side is more creditable than the testimony of a greater number of witnesses for the other side.

And I might add, members of the jury, it is proper for an attorney to interview any witness in the preparation for trial.

I told you at the beginning of the case there were two types of evidence. If you recall, I told you there was direct and circumstantial evidence and gave you an example at that time and I will attempt to maybe more formally define that for you now.

[6104] Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who claims to have personal knowledge of the commission of the crime which has been charged such as an eye witness. Circumstantial evidence, on the other hand, is the proof of a chain of facts or circumstances which tend to show whether a defendant is guilty or not guilty. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given either to direct or circumstantial evidence. Therefore all of the evidence in the case, including the circumstantial evidence, should be considered by you in arriving at your verdict here.

Now the evidence in the case consists of the following. It consists of the sworn testimony of the witnesses that have testified here from the witness stand, the exhibits that have been offered, and received in evidence here, and those matters that have been stipulated, admitted or judicially noticed by the Court. A stipulation is an agreed statement of facts between the parties and you should regard agreed statements as true.

I have taken, during the course of the trial, on two or three occasions, judicial notice of certain facts which I regard as matters of common knowledge. You may, but you are not required to accept those facts as proved. You are to consider only the evidence received in this case. You should consider this evidence in the light of your own observations and experiences in life.

You may draw such reasonable [6107] inferences as you believe to be justified from proved facts.

You are to disregard any evidence, members of the jury, to which I sustained an objection or which I ordered stricken. Anything you may have seen or heard about this case outside of the courtroom is not evidence and must be entirely disregarded. You should not be influenced by sympathy, prejudice, fear or public opinion.

Now opening statements are made at the beginning of the case, by and large with the exception of one defendant, and by counsel for the parties, and opening statements are for the purpose of acquainting you in advance with the facts that counsel expect the evidence to show when it is presented.

Closing arguments of counsel are then made at the end of the case and that's for the purpose of discussing the evidence that's been presented to you.

Now opening statements and closing arguments and other statements of counsel made during the course of the trial should be disregarded to the extent that they are not supported by the evidence. During the course of trial, it often becomes the duty of counsel to make objections and for me to rule upon them in accordance with the law as I understand it. The fact that counsel made objections should not

influence you ladies and gentlemen in any way.

[6107] You should decide this case solely on the evidence presented here in this courtroom. You must completely disregard any press, television or radio reports which you may have read, seen or heard. Such reports are not evidence. Therefore you must not be influenced in any manner whatever by such publicity.

During the course of this trial, you have heard that there was another trial before the Court involving some of the witnesses in this trial, or some of the witnesses that are in this trial and that is true. The evidence--the defendants here are entitled, however, to have you decide this case entirely on the evidence that has come before you in this trial. You should not consider the fact or result of a previous trial in any way when you decide whether the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that any of the defendants in this case committed the crime or crimes charged.

Now during the course of these instructions, members of the jury, I will use the word knowingly and when I do, it means that the defendant realized what he was doing and was aware of the nature of his conduct and did not act through ignorance, mistake or accident. Knowledge may be proved by the defendant's conduct and by all of the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

And when I use the word intentionally, it means that a person knew what he was doing, and that the act he committed was done on purpose. Now the indictment, members of the jury, [6109] in this case, as I have told you again at the beginning of the case, and I remind you again, is the formal method of accusing a defendant of a crime and placing him on trial. It is not to be considered by you as evidence against a defendant, and does not create any inference of guilt.

The indictment here, members of the jury, charges that the offense or offenses was committed on or about a certain date. Although the evidence need not establish with certainty the exact date of the alleged offense or offenses, it must establish that the offense or offenses was committed on a date reasonably near the date charged.

Now members of the jury, the defendant Michael John Canino, in count 1, is charged with the crime of engaging in Continuing Criminal Enterprise. Then the defendants in count 2, Michael John Canino, David L. Malkin, Joseph Watts, James Gilbert Marcum, and John Flynn, are each charged with the crime of conspiracy to distribute more than a thousand pounds of marijuana, a schedule 1 controlled substance. Each of these defendants has denied that he is guilty of these charges.

Now I think I should make it clear to you here at this juncture in the

charge conference that you have heard evidence of acts of the defendants other than those that are charged in the indictment. I have instructed you during the course of the trial from time to time that certain evidence [6109] has been admitted as to one defendant, and not others, with a limiting instruction from me about that. You should consider that evidence only in regard to the defendant as to whom it was admitted, and for the limited purpose for which it was offered.

* * *

[6118] Venue for distribution of marijuana or conspiracy to distribute marijuana or engaging in a Continuing Criminal Enterprise is proper in any district into which marijuana was ultimately transported, or in any district in which an overt act was committed. With respect to the Continuing Criminal Enterprise charged in count 1, it is required that the United States establish that venue existed in the Southern District of Illinois as to one of the three violations in the series required to be proved. Venue, unlike the other issues about which you have been been instructed, need not be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. But rather need only be established by a preponderance of the evidence and may be established by circumstantial evidence.

[6119] Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a) reads again insofar

as it's applicable, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly and intentionally; or intentionally; knowingly or intentionally to distribute a controlled substance. Then title 21 of the United States Code, Section 846 reads in pertinent part as follows, members of the jury. Any person who conspires to commit any offense defined in this sub-chapter shall be guilty of an offense against the United States.

And you are further instructed, members of the jury, that as a matter of law that the distribution of marijuana is an offense that is defined in this sub-chapter of that law. Now to sustain the charge of conspiracy to distribute marijuana in a quantity in excess of one thousand pounds as charged in count 2, the government must prove the following propositions.

First, that the defendant conspired to distribute marijuana, a schedule 1 controlled substance during the time period that's alleged.

And second, that the defendant conspired to do so knowingly and intentionally and third, that the amount of marijuana involved was more than a thousand pounds. If you find, members of the jury, from your consideration of all of the evidence in the case that each of these propositions has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt against a particular [6120] defendant, then you should find that defendant guilty as charged in count 2.

If on the other hand you find from your consideration of all of the evidence that any of these propositions has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt against a particular defendant, then you should find that defendant not guilty as charged in count 2.

In order to establish the offense of conspiracy to distribute marijuana in excess of a thousand pounds as charged in count 2, the government must prove these elements beyond a reasonable doubt. One, that the alleged conspiracy existed, and two, that the defendant knowingly and intentionally became a member of the conspiracy.

A conspiracy, members of the jury, is a combination of two or more person to accomplish an unlawful purpose. A conspiracy may be established even if its purpose was not accomplished. In doing, or in determining whether the alleged conspiracy existed, you may consider the actions and statements of all of the alleged participants. The agreement may be inferred from all of the circumstances and the conduct of all the alleged participants.

In determining whether the defendant became a member of the conspiracy, you may consider only the acts and statements of that particular defendant. To be a member of the conspiracy, the defendant need not join at the beginning, [6121] or know all of the other members, or the means by which the purpose was to be accomplished.

The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt from the defendant's own acts and statements that he was aware of the common purpose and was a willing participant. An overt act is any act knowingly committed by one of the conspirators in an effort to effect or accomplish some object or purpose of the conspiracy. The overt act need not be criminal in nature, if considered separately and apart from the conspiracy.

It may be as innocent as the act of a man walking across the street, or driving an automobile, or using a telephone. It must however be an act which follows and tends towards accomplishment of the plan or scheme and must be knowingly done in furtherance of some object or purpose of the conspiracy charged in the indictment.

Distribution is the transfer of possession from one person to another. Possession may be actual or constructive. Constructive possession is the ability to control marijuana.

You may judge the defendants only, members of the jury, on the charges that are alleged here in this indictment. You may not convict them on any other alleged conspiracy in the event you should conclude that they have engaged in some other conspiracy. Therefore, if you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a particular defendant knowingly and intentionally joined the conspiracy [6122] alleged in

the indictment, you must find that defendant not guilty. Even if you find that a particular defendant knowingly and intentionally joined a conspiracy other than that alleged in the indictment, you should nevertheless find that defendant guilty of the charge alleged in the indictment, if you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knowingly and intentionally joined the single overall conspiracy that is alleged in the indictment, and the elements of which are otherwise contained in these instructions.

Presence at the scene of the crime or knowledge that a crime is being committed are not sufficient to establish the defendant's guilt. Each count of this indictment, members of the jury, charges each defendant named in that count with having committed a separate offense. You must give separate consideration both to each count and to each defendant. You must consider each count and the evidence relating to it separate and apart from every other count.

You should return a separate verdict as to each defendant and as to each count. Your verdict of guilty or not guilty of an offense charged in one count should not control your decision as to that defendant under any other count.

Although the defendants are being tried here jointly, members of the jury,

you must give separate consideration to each defendant. In doing so, you must [6123] analyze what the evidence in the case shows with respect to each defendant, leaving out of consideration any evidence admitted solely against some other defendant or defendants.

Each defendant is entitled to have his case decided on the evidence and the law applicable to him. The defendant Canino is charged in two counts and he deserves separate consideration as to each count.

A defendant in a criminal case, members of the jury, is presumed innocent of the charges against him. This presumption remains with the defendant throughout every stage of the trial and during your deliberations on your verdict and is not overcome unless from all of the evidence in the case, you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant is guilty.

The government has the burden of proving the guilt of a defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. And this burden remains on the government throughout the case. A defendant is not required to prove his innocence, or for that matter to produce any evidence.

Now the verdict in this case, members of the jury, must represent the considered judgment of each juror. Your verdict, whether it be guilty or not guilty, in other words, must be unanimous. You should make every

reasonable effort to reach a verdict. In doing so, you should consult with one another, express your own views and listen to the opinions [6124] of your fellow jurors. Discuss your differences with an open mind. Do not hesitate to re-examine your own views and change your opinion if you come to believe it is wrong.

You should not surrender your honest beliefs about the weight or effect of evidence solely because of the opinions of your fellow jurors or for the purpose of returning a unanimous verdict. The 12 of you should give fair and equal consideration to all the evidence and deliberate with the goal of reaching an agreement which is consistent with the individual judgment of each juror.

You are impartial judges of the facts. Your sole interest is to determine whether the government has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now for those of you jurors who have taken notes, I want to remind you that your notes are not evidence and should not take precedence over your independent recollection of the evidence. If you did not take notes, you should rely on your own independent recollection of the proceedings and you should not be influenced by the notes of other jurors.

I emphasize that notes are not entitled to any greater weight than the recollection or impression of each juror as to what the testimony may have been in the case.

I do not anticipate, members of the jury, that you will need to communicate with me during the course of your deliberations. If you do, however, the only proper way is in [6125] writing, signed by the foreperson, and/or if he or she, whoever that may be, is unwilling to do so, then by some other juror. Then give it to the Court security person who will serve as bailiff, and that note will then be given to me in due course.

I want you to bear in mind too, members of the jury, that you are never to reveal to any person, and not even to the Court, how the jury stands numerically or otherwise on the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused until after you have reached a unanimous verdict.

Now upon retiring, members of the jury, to the jury room, your first order of business will be to select one of your number as foreperson of the jury. That foreperson will then preside over your deliberations in the jury room and will be your spokesman here in open Court if that's necessary.

Forms of verdict have been prepared for your convenience in returning. And they are as follows. We the jury find

the defendant Michael J. Canino blank and you will fill in guilty or not guilty as you find the defendant of the offense as charged in count 1 of the indictment.

We the jury find the defendant Michael J. Canino blank. You will fill in guilty or not guilty as you find the defendant of the offense as charged in count 2 of the indictment. Each of these verdict forms should then be signed on the top line by the foreperson of the jury and then by the [6126] remaining 11 jurors.

We the jury find the defendant David L. Malkin blank and you will fill in guilty or not guilty as you find him of the offense as charged in count 2 of the indictment. That likewise should be signed on the top line by the foreperson and then by the remaining 11 jurors.

We the jury find the defendant Joseph Watts blank. You will fill in guilty or not guilty as you find the defendant of the offense as charged in count 2 of the indictment.

That form should be signed, as I have already told you, as the others. We the jury find the defendant James G. Marcum blank, guilty or not guilty, as you find that defendant of the offense as charged in count 2 of the indictment and that verdict form should be signed in the manner as I have told you with regard to the others.

These verdict forms, members of the jury, and the instructions that I have just given to you, along with the exhibits will go with you ladies and gentlemen to the jury room. Before we proceed further, I will ask counsel to step to the side bar and Mr. Witcher, do you want to come forward [6127] and be sworn.

Post Jury Charge Conference
United States v. Canino,
United States District Court,
Southern District of Illinois,
Case No. 87-40045

THE COURT: I will give you an opportunity. That is why I have got you here. You have heard the giving of the charge to the jury. Are there corrections, supplements, additions, or additional objections thereto?

MR. HIRSCH: Sir, with respect to supplemental matters, it's the position of the defendant Malkin that Mr. Carr unfairly and prejudicially injected an issue into the case in the nature of double jeopardy. He made arguments with respect to double jeopardy. His argument in part was keyed to double jeopardy and I think that this jury should be instructed and admonished that double jeopardy, or formal, jeopardy or any theories related thereto are not involved in this case.

THE COURT: It came up in the argument over the language in the plea agreements.

MR. HIRSCH: I understand that. I understand that.

THE COURT: I don't know. Do you have any comment about it?

MR. CARR: I think it's fair response when an individual, the individuals that I named in the argument said send it to Pennsylvania or send it to Florida. I cite the Seventh Circuit case of United States vs. Bruscino, where in essence the same kind of arguments were being made and the Appellate Court said that there was nothing wrong with telling the jury the truth, especially in light of the fact that the plea agreements themselves contained the clause. One of the witnesses even talked about the double jeopardy clause and that he didn't feel like that he was eligible to be prosecuted.

I think it's a fair comment on the evidence, in light of the arguments by the, by Mr. Hirschhorn, Hirsch, and Sheppard.

THE COURT: I will not give any additional, supplemental instruction at this time. Do you have anything?

MR. HIRSCHHORN: Your Honor, I'm prepared to make the objections I think on behalf of everybody. I have reviewed

the instructions. I read along with the Court.

THE COURT: You mean these are in addition to the ones or is it to just renew the ones we have talked about?

MR. HIRSCHHORN: I'll do it quickly and efficiently but I read along carefully with you. I believe you read the instructions as they were given to us so we don't, I didn't catch anything to object. However, we renew all the [6129] objections that we made and all the arguments previously made and respectfully request permission from the Court to adopt our extensive arguments during the two days off and on of jury charge conference.

THE COURT: You have that permission. That may be part of the record.

* * *

In addition we object to and renew our request that the Court's refusal, we object to the Court's refusal to grant the defendant's requested charges numbered 19, 20, and 16 which dealt with buyer/seller relationship. 14, 17, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29 and 30.

* * *

[6164] MR. SHEPPARD: May it please the Court, in light of [6165] the Court's taking a short recess, at the conclusion of the Court's instructions,

after closing arguments, we had orally requested an instruction with regard to double jeopardy, which the Court declined to give. I have utilized my time over the the weekend to research that point and I have a proposed requested supplemental jury instruction with regard to what I regard as improper argument by the government, and a case that's fairly close and I wanted to furnish the Court with the cite to that case so perhaps that matter could be expedited. It's again a Ninth Circuit case. I don't apologize. It's the only case I'm able to find on the point but it's United States v. Roth, 466 F.2d 1111.

And I will tender to the clerk copy of the proposed requested supplemental instruction with regard to the double jeopardy matter and perhaps that can be considered; give the Court an opportunity to look that over.

THE COURT: Sure I'll be glad to do that.

MR. SHEPPARD: Thank you, Your Honor. We will argue it further, obviously, hopefully.

* * *

[6167] THE COURT: With regard to your request for supplemental instruction, the Court has looked at the Roth case and had Patti review Mr. Carr's comments in the closing portion of the argument and it appears to me

that his comments related to the witnesses, Podesta in particular.

I find that if anything, this was an invited response situation and really peripheral to the issues with regard to possible double jeopardy of the defendants. So I'm not going to give the tendered instruction and it can be left here for the record, Mr. Sheppard.

[6168] MR. SHEPPARD: We ask that it be marked as defendant's suggested supplemental jury instruction No.1. I didn't put a number.

THE CLERK: We called it defendant's instruction 33, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well just so that the record reflects that it is tendered on the second day that the jury has been deliberating.

MR. SHEPPARD: The record should also reflect that we requested it and the Court out of hand denied it five minutes after they were initially instructed.

THE COURT: Well that's true. You brought it up and the Court reviewed your comments in the transcript. Actually they were made by Mr. Hirsch. He brought the double jeopardy issue up and then you agreed with him and then now you have tendered this and there is no question, the record speaks, that it was brought up at that time, but there was no written instruction tendered to

me at that time. That's all I want to say about it.

APPENDIX B

In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Seventh Circuit

Nos. 89-1719, 89-1721,
89-1740 and 89-1746

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

MICHAEL JOHN CANINO,
JAMES GILBERT MARCUM,
JOHN G. FLYNN, and
DAVID LEONARD MALKIN,

Defendants-Appellants.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the
Southern District of Illinois, Benton Division.
No. 87 CR 40045—**James L. Foreman,** *Chief Judge.*

ARGUED APRIL 4, 1991—DECIDED NOVEMBER 27, 1991

Before EASTERBROOK and MANION, *Circuit Judges*, and ESCHBACH, *Senior Circuit Judge.**

MANION, *Circuit Judge.* On September 29, 1987, a federal grand jury handed down a two-count indictment filed

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* This opinion has been circulated among the judges of this court in regular active service pursuant to Circuit Rule 40(f). A majority did not favor a rehearing en banc on the question of a possible conflict with the Third Circuit's decision in *United States v. Echeverri*, 854 F.2d 638 (3d Cir. 1988).

in the Southern District of Illinois. Count 1 charged Michael John Canino with having knowingly and willingly engaged in a continuing criminal conspiracy to distribute and sell marijuana in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 848. To substantiate the "continuousness" of the criminal enterprise, the indictment listed five (5) specific occasions in which Canino spearheaded a group of people to possess and distribute marijuana. Count 2 of the indictment charged Canino, along with James G. Marcum, John G. Flynn, and David L. Malkin, with conspiracy to distribute over 1,000 pounds of marijuana in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 846.

Following a jury trial in which the defendants were tried together, defendant Michael Canino was found guilty of violating the Continuing Criminal Enterprise statute (CCE), 21 U.S.C. § 848.[1] Canino, along with defendants James G. Marcum, John G. Flynn, and David Malkin, were each convicted for their part in a conspiracy to distribute more than 1,000 pounds of marijuana. The defendants appeal from the verdict collectively on some issues and individually on others. After reviewing the record, the briefs and the law controlling this case, we affirm the jury verdict in all respects.

I. Background

This case comes to us as one of a series of prosecutions in the Southern District of Illinois involving a nationwide marijuana importation/distribution network. The criminal defendants in this case are accused for their part in the notorious "Randy Lanier - Benjamin Kramer" drug ring that was responsible for importing over 600,000 pounds

[1] The Continuing Criminal Enterprise statute applies special severe penalties to one who "is a part of a continuing series of violations" of federal drug laws and who "acts in concert with five or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management" throughout the continuing series of violations. In other words, the statute applies to drug "kingpins." 21 U.S.C. § 848(c)(2)(A).

of marijuana into the United States over a ten-year period. The defendants Canino and Malkin were associated with what was called the "Pennsylvania Set-up." In very broad terms, Canino and Malkin had a system of procuring marijuana directly from Lanier and his importing operation and storing it in a "stash house" outside of Allentown, Pennsylvania, for ultimate distribution around the United States. Some of this marijuana was purchased by Canino to supply his drug-selling enterprise, and some was simply stored for Lanier's customers until they picked it up. Canino earned valuable commissions per pound on marijuana stored in his stash house.

The government produced evidence demonstrating that defendant Marcum was a substantial customer of illegal Lanier imports. Evidence at trial showed that Marcum purchased millions of dollars worth of marijuana from each shipment listed in the indictment for later sale and distribution. Marcum would regularly accept and transport his marijuana around the United States in tractor-trailers in order to supply his purchasers who themselves were large-scale pushers.

Defendant Flynn was an offloader for Lanier's group. Flynn was involved in each of the five specified acts listed in the indictment, helping get marijuana off the ships and loading it into the vans and tractor-trailers which were used in transporting the marijuana to its ultimate destination. At Lanier's behest, Flynn also went to Colombia, South America, to help arrange the purchasing, packing, and exporting of marijuana for three of the five Lanier-organized shipments which Canino is accused of having helped distribute.

As noted earlier, the indictment handed down by the grand jury listed five specific occasions on which an organization headed by Canino accepted drug shipments from Lanier-organized imports for distribution, sale and storage. Each itemized occasion in the indictment represented a partial distribution of an enormous shipment of marijuana from Randy Lanier to the group of distributors spear-

headed by Canino. The first offense listed in the indictment involved Canino's involvement in the importation of a 36,000-pound shipment of marijuana in November or December 1982. By late 1982, Randy Lanier and Benjamin Kramer, who had been running a successful marijuana importing business since the late 1970's, discovered that their imports had outgrown the storage capacity of their "stash house" in southern Florida. At that time they were expecting the arrival of their largest single shipment yet, a tugboat carrying 36,000 pounds of marijuana, and needed a place to store the shipment. Canino, until that time, had been a mere purchaser from the Lanier importing group. However, on this occasion Canino volunteered to make his stash house available for the marijuana's storage, and also volunteered to send workers and trucks to help unload the marijuana from the tugboat once it reached its port-of-call, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and safely transport the drugs to Allentown, Pennsylvania. In addition to his warehousing functions, Canino continued to be a significant customer of the Lanier group.

Ultimately, the marijuana was trucked throughout the United States from Canino's stash house for distribution and sale. A portion of this 1982 load (as well as future loads warehoused by Canino) was sold to Jerry Juenger of Millstadt, Illinois. This connection is important because it is the conspiracy's connection with Millstadt, Illinois, which is the basis of the jurisdiction and venue of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Juenger, who was questioned by and cooperated with authorities investigating the drug ring with which he was connected, provided helpful evidence for this case and in a number of other successful prosecutions pursued in the Southern District of Illinois.

The second drug transaction chronicled in the indictment involved a 1983 importation of 126,000 pounds of marijuana transported to New York City. The marijuana was stored in hollowed-out compartments in the sides of a specially designed barge. Thirty-six thousand pounds of this load went to Canino for storage and distribution.

Much of this share was sold to defendant Malkin for further sale and distribution across the country.

In 1984 Canino was again involved in the distribution of another import of marijuana. This time the Lanier group successfully imported 150,000 pounds of marijuana in their special barge to San Francisco, California. Canino was contacted by the Lanier group and asked to send a tractor-trailer truck to accept his share of the contraband. Canino sent his brother John Canino with a truck to San Francisco to pick up roughly 27,000 pounds of marijuana. Half of the 27,000 pounds was sold to Malkin for distribution and sale to his particular customers.

Canino was getting tired of the relative infrequency of drug shipments organized by the Lanier group, which averaged out to once a year. Although not listed in the indictment of the present case, the government produced evidence at trial that Canino organized his own independent shipment in 1984 of 20,000 pounds of marijuana from Jamaica. This shipment, known at trial as the "Jamaica Load," was interdicted by law enforcement officials. Canino was indicted and ultimately convicted in 1986 for his efforts to import and distribute this shipment of marijuana. After Canino went to jail for this offense, defendant Malkin became the front man for Canino's organization, maintaining contact with representatives of the Lanier group on Canino's behalf in order to continue purchasing marijuana for Canino's drug enterprise and to make sure Canino could still continue receiving commissions for storing Lanier's marijuana.

While awaiting trial for the Jamaica Load offense, the indictment states that in 1985 Canino arranged to receive a portion of yet another bargeload of marijuana imported by Lanier and his group. This time, the barge was expected to arrive in New Orleans, Louisiana. Of the 165,000 pounds of the entire New Orleans shipment, Canino's group picked up 18,000 pounds. Canino had his cohort Malkin travel to Kansas City, Missouri, where most of the New Orleans shipment was being stored, to arrange having the

18,000 pounds brought back to the Allentown, Pennsylvania stash house by tractor-trailer truck.

The last shipment constituting the final itemized predicate act in the indictment involves a 1986 bargeload of marijuana once again shipped to San Francisco. As usual, regular Lanier customers were summoned to send representatives with tractor-trailers to San Francisco to receive their split from the imported shipment. The shipment which Malkin obtained on behalf of Canino's group was interdicted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation en route to Pennsylvania.

Confiscated record books and confessions acquired by investigating officials introduced at trial, as well as witnesses' testimony, revealed that defendant Marcum was a regular and substantial customer from Lanier and made a healthy profit selling his share of the Lanier imports. Flynn was shown at trial to be a steadfast worker for Lanier, unloading shipments from boats and helping to stock the trucks of Lanier's regular crew of customers. Evidence showed that Flynn went to Colombia on several occasions to arrange the export of marijuana shipments for Lanier.

The trial lasted about two and one-half months and ended with a jury verdict finding Canino guilty of operating a Continuing Criminal Enterprise in the purchasing, storing and distribution of marijuana. In addition, Canino, Malkin, Marcum and Flynn were convicted on the conspiracy count to distribute over 1,000 pounds of marijuana. Judgment was entered and the individual defendants were sentenced to prison for the following terms: Canino, 26 years per count to run concurrently; Malkin, 22 years; Marcum, 22 years; and Flynn, 25 years.

The defendants on appeal claim some common grounds of error at trial. In addition, defendants Canino, Marcum and Flynn each filed with this court particularized grounds for appeal. We will first consider the common appeal grounds, and then examine the individual complaints of Canino, Flynn and Marcum respectively.

II. Common Grounds

The defendants collectively claim that certain egregious events occurred at trial, each one amounting to reversible error. They claim that: (a) the trial contained an instance of gross prosecutorial misconduct; (b) the court should have declared a mistrial for all the defendants when a defendant in this action had his cause severed and his attorney disqualified after the trial had begun; (c) the prosecutor deliberately made erroneous, misleading, and prejudicial remarks to the jury in his closing argument; (d) the court failed to give the defendants' requested jury instruction relating to their "theory of defense"; (e) the court failed to give a jury instruction to the effect that evidence of a "buyer-seller" relationship in drugs is insufficient to prove the existence of a conspiracy; (f) the government did not demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the Southern District of Illinois was the proper venue; (g) the defendants were denied examination of relevant presentence reports for exculpating information; and, (h) the prosecutor committed misconduct in the presentation of his case to the grand jury. Each argument will be explored *seriatim*.

A. Prosecutorial Misconduct

During the trial a confrontation occurred between Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael Carr, who was prosecuting the case on behalf of the government, and Canino's defense attorney Joel Hirschhorn. Hirschhorn was questioning a key government witness about some inconsistent testimony the witness delivered at an earlier criminal trial not involving any of the defendants in the present litigation. Hirschhorn was reading to the witness from the previous trial's transcript when Carr objected that Hirschhorn was misstating and distorting what appeared in the transcript. Hirschhorn said he was reading "word for word." Carr kept asserting his charge against Hirschhorn. Finally the judge asked Hirschhorn:

The Court:	. . . were you paraphrasing?
Mr. Hirschhorn:	No, I'm reading word for word.
The Court:	He's saying you are not.
Mr. Hirschhorn:	He's lying. I'm reading word for word.

The court permitted Hirschhorn's question as asked, overruling Carr's objection.

During a recess and out of the presence of the jury, Carr, outraged at being called a liar in front of the jury, approached Hirschhorn and in a hostile manner called Hirschhorn a "sleaze" and indicated that Hirschhorn was in "serious trouble" and that he "would get [him]." Carr reportedly also said that if Hirschhorn called him a liar before the jury again he would "break [his] nose." The discourse did not end here, however. Carr reportedly told Hirschhorn: "You are a pussy," "Don't talk to me," and "You have no balls." The defense claims that these highly provocative comments were intimidating to a degree that compromised defense counsels' ability to vigorously advocate their clients' cause, thus impinging on the defendants' right to have a fair trial.

Allegations of prosecutorial misconduct are generally rooted in the due process clause. *United States v. Weaver*, 882 F.2d 1128, 1140-41 (7th Cir. 1989). The basis for such a claim is the fairness of the trial, not the culpability of the prosecutor. *Smith v. Phillips*, 455 U.S. 209, 219 (1982). Therefore, the prosecutor's conduct is viewed not in isolation but in the context of the whole trial in order to determine if it was so inflammatory and prejudicial that it deprived a defendant of a fair trial. *United States v. Dahdah*, 864 F.2d 55, 59 (7th Cir. 1988).

We will give substantial weight to a district court's determination that a prosecutor's misconduct did not affect the trial. *United States v. Mazzone*, 782 F.2d 757, 763 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 479 U.S. 838 (1986). Although certainly inappropriate, Attorney Carr's comments could not have

affected the jury's ability to judge the evidence or develop a prejudicial bias since the comments were not made in the jury's presence. Inappropriate prosecutorial comments, standing alone without a showing of adverse prejudicial impact on the jury, do not justify a reviewing court reversing a criminal conviction obtained in an otherwise fair trial. *United States v. Young*, 470 U.S. 1, 13-14 (1985). The district court judge was alerted to what transpired, and confidently permitted trial to proceed.

Additionally, the trial record does not reflect any undesirable "chilling" of the defense counsels' advocacy as a result of Carr's remarks. Advocacy by all four defense counsel at trial seemed suitably intense and vigorous. Indeed, lawyers for the defense were bold enough to file a Motion for Disqualification of Attorney Carr (which the court denied). Carr apologized both privately and publicly for his improper comments and his regrets were accepted by Hirschhorn. In fact, Hirschhorn (despite the Motion for Disqualification) indicated to the trial court that there was no problem in his ability to litigate the case. During oral argument on appeal, Hirschhorn mentioned that he had argued many criminal cases in several federal circuits. It is highly unlikely that this brief verbal encounter had any effect on this very experienced attorney's ability to defend his client. Unfortunately this is not the first trial in which Hirschhorn and Carr faced off with each other (in the same court) and where similar accusations of prosecutorial misconduct were made. *See United States v. Mealy*, 851 F.2d 890 (7th Cir. 1988). In *Mealy*, Carr and Hirschhorn were cautioned by this court to refrain from engaging in histrionic or written personal attacks against each other. *Id.* at 904. We refer them again to Judge Wood's admonishment and sound advice. But this "intimidation" argument has become a hollow refrain. There is no excuse for the outburst, but the outburst (unlike *Mealy*, not in the presence of the jury) is no excuse for demanding a new trial. The contention that the defendants were deprived of a fair trial because of their attorneys' fear that they themselves would be the target of prosecutorial re-

prisals has no merit. Carr's indignant reaction in "the heat of battle" was wrong, but other than resulting in an opportunity for tactical posturing by the defense, it had no effect on the trial. The court was correct in dismissing the defendants' motion to disqualify Carr, and we find no reversible error stemming from Carr's behavior under the circumstances.

B. Severance of Defendant Marren

James J. Marren was indicted, along with the other defendants in this action, for conspiracy to distribute marijuana. Attorney Stephen J. Finta entered his appearance on behalf of defendant Marren. Trial against Marren, together with the other defendants in this action, commenced on November 15, 1988. Three days later the court declared a recess until November 29.

On November 29, 1988, the government filed a Motion for Disqualification of Attorney Finta and for severance of defendant Marren from the others on trial with him. The motion alleged that during the court's recess credible government witnesses indicated that Finta "might be tied into [the] conspiracy that's alleged [in this case] or the overall [Lanier] conspiracy." Consequently, the government asserted that disqualification and severance were required because defendant Marren "ha[d] a built-in conflict, and a built-in reversal" based on his attorney's critical conflict of interest. Indeed, there was evidence suggesting that Finta had been operating as a front man for Marren, making arrangements for the importation and stashing of marijuana. Marren was ordered to obtain new counsel and got a new trial.

The court disqualified Finta and severed Marren's cause for separate adjudication. Marren and Finta appealed. This court reviewed that decision of the district court and affirmed. *United States v. Marren*, 919 F.2d 61 (7th Cir. 1990). In so holding, this court found that Finta "was properly disqualified because identifiable improprieties involving him were shown and because public suspicion would

outweigh any interest in his continuing representation." *Id.* at 63. This court also affirmed Marren's mistrial based on manifest necessity, finding that Finta's necessary disqualification from the case would have an "unacceptabl[e] [e]ffect" upon the jury. This court affirmed the district judge in his belief that the proceedings would be tainted by Finta's replacement by another counsel, or in the alternative, by his "double role as counsel and unsworn witness." *Id.*

The defendants in the present case asked the court that a general mistrial be declared for all the defendants when their co-defendant Marren was removed from the trial. The defendants believe that the district court's refusal to grant a mistrial for everyone caused them to suffer "distinct prejudice." Essentially, the defendants feel that the Finta disqualification and Marren mistrial prejudiced the jury against the remaining defendants.

Denial of a motion for a mistrial is subject to the abuse of discretion standard of review. *United States v. Faulk*, 816 F.2d 1202, 1205 (7th Cir. 1987); *United States v. Phillips*, 640 F.2d 87, 91 (7th Cir. 1981). In deciding whether the court abused its discretion, we assume that a trial judge is in the best position to determine whether an incident was so serious as to warrant a mistrial. *United States v. Liefer*, 778 F.2d 1236; 1245-46 (7th Cir. 1985). We have previously upheld a trial court's exercise of discretion in issuing a cautionary instruction, rather than declare a mistrial, to cure any potential prejudice. *See Faulk*, 816 F.2d at 1205-06; *Liefer*, 778 F.2d at 1246. The district court in this case was careful to announce cautionary instructions immediately after the jury was called in following the day-long hearing and resolution of the disqualification and severance matter conducted out of the jury's presence. The jury was instructed not to concern itself with the absence of defendant Marren, and to decide the case against each defendant based on the evidence introduced against the individual defendant.

Moreover, this court has already ruled on the timeliness of the government's motion for Finta's disqualification, and the adequacy of the notice to Marren and his opportunity to be heard on the disqualification and severance issue. We found that the government acted properly in bringing its motion to disqualify Finta as soon as the evidence against him became known to the government. *Marren*, 919 F.2d at 62. We also held that Marren had a hearing on the issue and an opportunity to move for a continuance (which he did not do) for further research and briefing. *Id.* at 63. In *Marren* we rejected the claim that Finta's and Marren's dismissal from this case was the product of prosecutorial abuse or manipulation or that the district court's decision to grant the government's motion for disqualification and severance was an abuse of discretion. *Id.* at 63-64. We therefore reject the same claim presently urged by the current defendants for the same reasons.

We find that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying the defendant's motion for a mistrial where the interest of justice required the removal of a tainted lawyer and his adversely affected client from the proceedings, and where any possible prejudicial effects of such removal on the jurors' minds, with respect to the remaining defendants, was cured by the court with an immediate cautionary instruction and a jury instruction at the trial's conclusion reminding them of their duty to consider separately the evidence against each defendant. *Cf. United States v. Barrientos*, 758 F.2d 1152, 1157 (7th Cir. 1985) ("Failure to instruct a jury regarding a co-defendant's mid-trial absence . . . has rarely been found to be plain error.").

C. Prosecutor's Misleading Comments During Final Argument

The defense claims that the district court erred when it failed to correct a purported prejudicial mistake in the government's rebuttal to defense's closing argument. In

closing, defense counsel argued that while appellants may have committed substantive drug offenses in other judicial districts, they were not guilty of the charged conspiracy. In effect, the defense was claiming that the defendants should be acquitted *here* (since they did not purposefully avail themselves of the Southern District of Illinois in the commission of their misdeeds) and instead should be charged with criminal offenses in the areas of the country where the bulk of their illegal conduct occurred.

In this rebuttal, Assistant U.S. Attorney Carr said:

> Let them be charged in Pennsylvania. Mr. Malkin said, let them be charged in Pennsylvania. Mr. Sheppard [Marcum's attorney] said, let them be charged in Florida or Pennsylvania but not here. Well this is it, folks. The plea agreements that they have talked about where they say they can be charged in all these other counts (sic) [It should read "courts"], there is a section in the plea agreement that they didn't read out loud that's underlined. It says to the extent that the double jeopardy clause applies.
>
> Well what does that mean? That means this is the trial. You only have to go to trial once for the charge. It's right here. The idea let them be charged in Philadelphia or Florida, that's gone. The double jeopardy clause applies. It's in all the plea agreements. Those other people can't be charged for some offense in Missouri that this same conspiracy is charged. It's unconstitutional and they know it.

The defense accuses Attorney Carr of trying to misinform the jury that if appellants were acquitted of the conspiracy charge, the doctrine of double jeopardy would bar prosecution for substantive acts, such as possession with intent to distribute marijuana or distribution of marijuana, in other districts. Based on their interpretation of Attorney Carr's statement, the defendants objected to what they thought was a misstatement of the law since double jeopardy does not bar successive trials on conspiracy and the underlying substantive counts. *Pereira v. United*

States, 347 U.S. 1, 11 (1954); *United States v. Craig*, 573 F.2d 455, 485 (7th Cir. 1977); *United States v. Cortwright*, 528 F.2d 168, 176 (7th Cir. 1975). The defense thus made a request for a curative instruction. The district court declined to give a curative instruction. The defense claims on appeal that they were prejudiced when the prosecutor's "erroneous" remarks were allowed to stand, giving the jury an added sense of urgency to convict the defendants in the present proceeding notwithstanding the applicable legal standards.

The prosecutor's statement, in its context, was not an erroneous statement of the law. Drug offenses committed in Pennsylvania constituted the basis of the conspiracy charged in the Southern District of Illinois. If the government brought a subsequent *conspiracy* charge in Pennsylvania, then the Double Jeopardy Clause would intervene because in that case defendants would be prosecuted for the same offense. The prosecutor's comment, on its face, cannot seriously be understood to mean that charges concerning the lesser-included offenses constituting a conspiracy in this case could never be brought against the defendants if they are acquitted. The prosecutor only acknowledged the well-understood rule that the government could not charge another conspiracy against the defendants based on the same conduct used to prove this conspiracy.

If we thought that the prosecutor's statement could be construed as the defendants construe it, a question arises as to whether the prosecutor accurately described what the Double Jeopardy Clause prohibits. In *Grady v. Corbin*, 110 S.Ct. 2084 (1990), the Supreme Court held that

> the Double Jeopardy Clause bars any subsequent prosecution in which the government, to establish an essential element of an offense charged in that prosecution, will prove conduct that constitutes an offense for which the defendant has already been prosecuted. . . . The critical inquiry is what conduct the state will prove, not the evidence the state will use to prove that conduct.

Id. at 2093. Two circuits have construed this language broadly, essentially holding that the Double Jeopardy Clause bars successive prosecutions not only for the same offense but also for the "conduct" or "actions" that contributed to that offense. *United States v. Felix*, 926 F.2d 1522 (10th Cir. 1991); *United States v. Calderone*, 917 F.2d 717 (2d Cir. 1990). This approach would probably bar subsequent prosecutions for the substantive crimes underlying the conspiracy in this case. Other circuits have construed *Grady* in a way that probably would allow subsequent prosecutions for the substantive crimes here. *United States v. Clark*, 928 F.2d 639 (4th Cir. 1991); *United States v. Gonzalez*, 921 F.2d 1530 (11th Cir. 1991); *see also Felix*, 926 F.2d at 1532-35 (Anderson, J., dissenting). We do not need to take sides in this dispute,[2] however, since we have held that the jury was unlikely to construe the prosecutor's statement in context as referring to anything other than a subsequent prosecution for the conspiracy charged in this case.

Even if it was error for the court to refuse a curative instruction or an explanation to the jury concerning the various remaining criminal charges which could be brought against the defendants and the remaining suitable jurisdictions for prosecutions, the error is harmless. Under Rule 52(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, any error "which does not affect substantial rights should be disregarded," and designated as "harmless." In considering whether a non-constitutional error is harmless, "[o]ur task is to gauge 'what effect the error had or reasonably may have had upon the jury's decision.' " *United States v. Zapata*, 871 F.2d 616, 622 (7th Cir. 1989) (quoting *United States v. Shepherd*, 576 F.2d 719, 723 (7th Cir. 1978). Only

[2] It is possible this conflict may not be long-lived. The Supreme Court has granted certiorari in *Felix*. See 112 S.Ct. 47 (1991). A petition for certiorari filed by the Solicitor General is still pending. Ironically, in both petitions for certiorari the Solicitor General has argued for the narrower interpretation of *Grady*, the position opposite to that the government urges in this case.

if we are convinced that the error did not influence the jury or had only a very slight effect, and can so say with fair assurance, should we hold the error as harmless. *United States v. Shackleford*, 738 F.2d 776, 783 (7th Cir. 1984); *see also United States v. Beasley*, 809 F.2d 1273, 1280 (error is harmless unless it results in actual prejudice or " 'had substantial and injurious effect or influence in determining the jury's verdict' " (quoting *United States v. Lane*, 474 U.S. 438, 449 (1986))). Here an examination of the rebuttal, together with the rest of closing arguments and the evidence at trial, convinces us that any error was harmless. The jury was properly instructed as to the nature of the charged offenses and the requirements for conviction. The government's proof satisfactorily supports, and perhaps compels, a jury finding of guilt as to the charged violations without the government's purportedly ambiguous double jeopardy assertion. In light of the strength of the government's case, even if there was error the court's failure to issue a curative instruction referring to the prosecutor's double-jeopardy characterization would have been harmless. We find no prejudicial error in the prosecutor's remarks nor an abuse of trial court discretion in denying the defense's motion for a curative instruction.

D. Theory of Defense Instruction

The defendants claim that the court erred by refusing to give their theory of defense instruction. At issue is the defendants' proposed Instruction No. 14 which stated:

> The defendant is not on trial for any *act* or *conduct* not alleged in the indictment. (Emphasis added.)

The district court rejected this formulation and inserted its own instruction, one that gave a more precise focus on the nature of the charge against the defendants (conspiracy) and what is necessary to make a proper finding of guilt. The court's jury instruction read:

> You may judge the defendants only on the *charges* alleged in the indictment. You may not convict them of any other alleged conspiracy in the event you should

> conclude that they have engaged in some other conspiracy. Therefore, if you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a particular defendant knowingly and intentionally joined the conspiracy alleged in the indictment, you must find that defendant not guilty.
>
> Even if you find that a particular defendant knowingly and intentionally joined a conspiracy other than that alleged in the indictment, you should nonetheless find that defendant guilty of the charge alleged in the indictment if you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knowingly and intentionally joined the single overall conspiracy that is alleged in the indictment and the elements of which are otherwise contained in these instructions. (Emphasis added.)

The defense claims in their brief (Joint Brief, pp. 53-56) that the given instruction (in contrast to their proffered instruction No. 14) fails to address the defendants' theory of defense, namely the need for the government to prove that the acts charged in the indictment were committed in the Southern District of Illinois, as opposed to other jurisdictions. The defendants claim that they "were entitled to their instruction [No. 14] as worded, since it properly focused attention on the issue and was not merely an isolated sentence of a much larger multiple conspiracy instruction." (Def. Joint Br. 54)

The wording of the defendants' proposed Instruction No. 14 does not, as is claimed, actually focus attention on the issue of whether the government failed to prove that acts charged in the indictment were committed in the Southern District of Illinois as opposed to other jurisdictions. Their instruction completely ignores the issue of venue altogether. It is a mystery how the defense believes that Defense Instruction No. 14 legally (or logically) relates to the defendants' venue-based theory of defense at all.

In any event, Rule 30 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure requires a defendant to object to the judge's

refusal to tender an instruction and clearly state the reasons for his objection. *United States v. Jackson*, 569 F.2d 1003, 1009-10 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 437 U.S. 907 (1978). Failure to do so constitutes waiver of all but prejudicial plain error. *Id.*; Fed. R. Crim. P. 52(b). In this case defendant Flynn completely waived this issue when his attorney asserted that defense instruction No. 14 should be withheld from the jury and urged the use of a modified version instead. Only Canino, Marcum, and Malkin objected to the court's refusal to give instruction No. 14—but none preserved the claim that this instruction was a theory of defense. Thus, we will review the district court's failure to give the defendants' proffered instruction only for plain error. *United States v. Green*, 779 F.2d 1313, 1319-1320 (7th Cir. 1985).

Plain error must be of such a great magnitude that it probably changed the outcome of the trial, *see United States v. Silverstein*, 732 F.2d 1338, 1349 (7th Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 1111 (1985), or if uncorrected, the error results in a miscarriage of justice, *id.* The court's refusal of Defense Instruction No. 14 was not plain error. First, Instruction No. 14 is not itself an accurate statement of the law in that it suggests that "conduct" and "acts" not alleged in the indictment should be excluded from the jury's consideration of the defendants' guilt with respect to the CCE and conspiracy charges. This instruction is at odds with the indictment itself. It is also in conflict with the court's ruling which permits evidence of acts or conduct not charged in the indictment. Such acts and conduct are elements of the CCE count and the conspiracy count and are proper issues for consideration by the jury. Moreover, the instruction offered by the court simply rewords the thrust of the defendants' instruction—clearly indicating that the defendants are on trial for *only* the *charges* (i.e., conspiracy or CCE) listed in the indictment, and no others. The tendered instruction was clear and in conformance with the law of this case. The defendants were not denied a fair trial as a result of the court's refusal to give their instruction.

E. Jury Instruction Relating to the Buyer-Seller Relationship Between Defendants

The defendants also claim that the district court committed error when it refused to give the following recommended instruction to the jury concerning their theory of defense that they were mere purchasers from the conspiracy:

> Mere proof of the existence of a buyer-seller relationship is not enough to convict a co-conspirator on drug conspiracy charges. Merely purchasing drugs or other property from the conspiracy, standing alone, can never establish membership in the conspiracy.

Our cases make clear that merely purchasing or selling drugs or other property from a conspiracy, standing alone, will not establish membership in a conspiracy. *See United States v. Manzella*, 791 F.2d 1263, 1265 (7th Cir. 1986); *United States v. Keck*, 773 F.2d 759, 768 (7th Cir. 1985). However, our cases also make clear that a defendant is entitled to have a buyer-seller instruction only if such a theory is supported by the evidence. "Each drug conspiracy case must be analyzed according to its specific facts to determine whether a buyer-seller instruction is appropriate." *United States v. Douglas*, 818 F.2d 1317, 1321 (7th Cir. 1987). In an effort to distinguish between those defendants who are purchasers to strictly supply their personal consumption versus purchasers who are drug distributors,[3] *Douglas* establishes that a court, in deciding whether an instruction is supported by the evidence in a particular case, may choose to consider such factors as: the quantity of drugs involved (in this case truckloads containing hundreds of thousands of pounds); the resale value of the drugs involved (here, millions of dollars' worth); whether the defendants were addicts (no evidence of this

[3] In *United States v. Marks*, 816 F.2d 1207 (7th Cir. 1987), this court stated: "One who buys from a conspirator for resale is a member of the conspiracy if he knows at least its general aims." *Id.* at 1212.

in the case); and, whether a jury could reasonably believe the quantity and quality of drugs are generally used for personal consumption (inconceivable in this case). Moreover, the court must consider whether the defendant has put forth the buyer-seller defense at trial.

In this case, based on the factors outlined in *Douglas*, the facts support the exclusion of the defendants' proposed instruction. In addition, the trial transcript is void of any assertion by any of the defendants that they were merely buyers or sellers—their defense was that their activities could not be prosecuted in the Southern District of Illinois. Therefore, the defendants were in no way prejudiced by the court's failure to give a buyer-seller instruction; such an instruction would have been an absurdity given the evidence submitted at trial.

F. Venue Instruction

The defendants claim that it was error for the court to issue a jury instruction which only required the government to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that venue existed in the Southern District of Illinois. The defendants claim that the jury should have been instructed that the government was required to prove venue beyond a reasonable doubt. The sole authority cited by defendants in their brief for their contention is *United States v. Andrus*, 775 F.2d 825 (7th Cir. 1985), which states:

> Defendants . . . argue that venue is not proper in the Central District of Illinois. Venue is an essential element of an offense that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

Id. at 846.

The defense is ill-served by relying upon the above-quoted passage from *Andrus* as being the law of this circuit. The quoted passage was merely a portion of this court's paraphrase of the defendant's argument in the *Andrus* case—it was not a holding. A little further along in that decision, in response to the quoted characterization

on the law of venue, this court wrote: "In *United States v. Mayo*, 721 F.2d 1084 (7th Cir. 1983), this court rejected the argument defendants press here." The law of this circuit is that venue is shown by a preponderance of the evidence, which may include inferences drawn from circumstantial evidence. *United States v. Marrinson*, 832 F.2d 1465, 1475 (7th Cir. 1987); *United States v. Lewis*, 797 F.2d 358, 366 (7th Cir. 1986); *United States v. Rogers*, 755 F.2d 533, 549 n.19 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 473 U.S. 907 (1985); *United States v. Martin*, 732 F.2d 591, 593 (7th Cir. 1984). The instruction given by the district court requiring that venue be established by a preponderance of the evidence was correct.

G. Disclosure of Presentence Reports

The defendants claim as error the failure of the trial court to disclose presentence reports of unindicted co-conspirators who were called into court as witnesses. Generally, presentence reports are helpful in effectively cross-examining witnesses because these reports may contain impeachment material. They may also contain exculpatory material culled from investigations and dealings with co-conspirators. *United States v. Anderson*, 724 F.2d 596, 598 (7th Cir. 1984).

Nine months before trial began, the defendants filed a Motion for Production of Presentence Reports of the government's accomplice witnesses and an alternative motion for *in camera* inspection to determine the possible beneficial contents of such reports. The court entered an order denying the request for production due to the lack of any exculpatory evidence in those reports, but granted the review of such relevant documents *in camera* for the purpose of finding impeachment material useful in cross-examining the government's witnesses. However, the court required the defendants to notify the court of relevant reports that they especially wished to be reviewed. The district court did make periodic examinations and rulings on the existence of exculpatory or impeachment material in the pre-

sentence reports as requested by the defendants. Indeed, the court's decision is in accordance with established precedent in this area. In *Anderson*, this court held:

> Defendant's request that we extend *Figurski* and *Cyphers* to create a duty in the trial courts to disclose presentence reports about witnesses at the mere request of a criminal defendant is rejected. Rather, we uphold [that] . . . [w]hen a defendant suspects that a witness' presentence report contains impeachment material, he should request the trial court to make an *in camera* examination of the report. If the examination reveals no impeachment material, the judge should so state; in that case, the trial judge should reveal no portion of the presentence report to defense counsel. If there is any impeachment material in the report, the judge should reveal to the defendant only the portions of the report that contain the impeaching material.

Id. at 598.

However, the defendants claim that the district court's review of the witnesses' presentence reports was untimely. The defense claims that the district court very often did not review the presentence reports of the witnesses until well after they had testified—making the *in camera* review perfunctory and useless. In *United States v. Figurski*, 545 F.2d 389, 391 (4th Cir. 1976), the Fourth Circuit noted that the proper evaluation of the significance of information in the reports involved the appraisal of many factors likely to affect the trier of fact. Under many circumstances a ruling on a request for disclosure must be delayed until proffers of evidence can be made or until the government's case or the entire case has been presented so that the protected information can be examined in context. *Id.* at 392.

While the pretrial order entered by the court granted the defense motion for *in camera* review of the presentence reports, the court did instruct the defendants to notify the court of relevant reports that must be reviewed.

Very often the defendants made their request for review at the last minute or during the cross-examination of the witness. It is no surprise that the results of the court's *in camera* review was sometimes not synchronized with defense counsel's needs and requirements. Nevertheless, *Figurski* does not require review of presentence reports prior to cross-examination as the defense argues in its brief. The procedure requested by the defense counsel and followed by the trial judge was identical to the one approved by this court in *Anderson*, where we held that the trial court's *in camera* examination of the presentence report, in combination with alternative avenues of impeachment, did not deprive the defendant of an effective defense.

H. Grand Jury Abuse

The defendants alleged abuse and prosecutorial misconduct before the grand jury. The government denied the allegation and provided the grand jury transcript for review by the district court. The defense moved that the transcript be released to them for their inspection. The district court denied the motion.

In order for a party to gain access to the normally inaccessible transcripts of proceedings before a grand jury, there must be a showing of particularized need. *United States v. Edelson*, 581 F.2d 1290, 1291 (7th Cir. 1978). Mere unsupported speculation of possible prosecutorial abuse does not meet the particularized need standard. *Id.* at 1291. To begin with, the defense, in its brief, has not pointed to anything in the record which might suggest that the prosecutor engaged in improper conduct before the grand jury. We are left with only the defense's suspicious hunch, as the following excerpt from the defense's brief revealed:

> Here, the Government has never denied, nor controverted defendants' allegations of abuse. Appellants have never viewed the grand jury instructions on the law. Appellants reason that based on the indictment

> itself, which does not contain a single, specific fact, the grand jury could not have been provided with anything other than erroneous, inadequate or misleading instructions on the elements, including venue, of the crimes charged against each defendant. The Government's failure to deny or controvert the defense allegations should be considered as an admission of defendants' allegations.

(Joint Br. p. 75.)

If a defendant wishes to determine whether the grand jury minutes contain any information inconsistent with the evidence offered by the government, "the proper procedure [is] to ask the district judge to examine the minutes *in camera* and report on the record whether they contained such inconsistent information." *Edelson*, 581 F.2d at 1292. The defense made the request, and the court made the inspection and found no alleged improprieties. We find no reversible error.

III. Canino's Objections

Defendant Michael Canino makes four specific objections to his conviction. He claims the district court erred: (a) when it permitted the jury to rely on the unindicted "Jamaica Load" crime as a predicate act for his CCE conviction; (b) when it made a "highly prejudicial" unilateral communication with the jury after they began deliberation; (c) when it failed to instruct the jury that they must reach unanimous agreement as to the predicate acts constituting the Continuing Criminal Enterprise charge; and (d) when it permitted Canino's conviction and sentencing on both the Continuing Criminal Enterprise count and the lesser included conspiracy count.

A. *Permissibility of Use of an Unindicted Crime as a Substantive Predicate in a Continuing Criminal Conspiracy*

Michael Canino contests his conviction under the CCE statute. One of the elements of the CCE offense is that

the defendant supervise five or more others in "a continuing series of violations" of the drug laws. Though the statute does not necessarily require it, courts commonly define "series" as three or more offenses. *See United States v. Baker*, 905 F.2d 1100, 1102-03 (7th Cir. 1990). The jury instruction in this case did so. The court instructed the jury that:

> Thus, you must find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of conspiracy to distribute more than 1,000 pounds of marijuana as charged in Count II and/or that he is guilty of knowingly and intentionally distributing marijuana or possessing with intent to distribute marijuana as set forth in paragraphs A through E of Count I of the indictment or he is guilty of knowingly and intentionally distributing or possessing with intent to distribute marijuana from a Jamaica Load in 1984, and that this conduct, together with any additional violations of the federal drug laws constituted a total of three or more violations of the federal drug laws committed over the period of time charged in Count I with a single or similar purpose. This will constitute a finding that the defendant engaged in a continuing series of violations.

As the above-quoted jury instruction makes clear, the CCE count of the indictment did not mention the "Jamaica Load" incident as one of the convictable predicate acts. However, the CCE count reads: "[[t]hat Michael John Canino knowingly organized a continuing series of federal drug trafficking violations] which violations *include* three or more of the violations *set forth in count 2* [the conspiracy charge] of this indictment and in paragraphs A through E [the five listed predicate acts of count 1]." Therefore the indictment is open-ended and non-exclusive with respect to the predicate acts necessary for conviction because it conditions a CCE conviction in Count 1 on any circumstances and events introduced under Count 2—which has no itemized predicate acts.

Several courts, including this one, have held that the government need not list the predicate acts in the indictment: *Baker*, 905 F.2d at 1103 (jury not limited to crimes charged in the indictments); *United States v. Markowski*, 772 F.2d 358, 361-62 (7th Cir. 1985); *United States v. Aiello*, 864 F.2d 257, 265 (2d Cir. 1988). And the "continuing series of violations" referred to in § 848 refers to offenses, not necessarily convictions. *Markowski*, 772 F.2d at 361. The only question then is whether the defendants knew of the offense in order to defend. In *United States v. Moya-Gomez*, 860 F.2d 706, 752 (7th Cir. 1988), the court treated as significant the fact that although not listed in the indictment, the defendant had actual notice of the predicate acts on which the government would rely and the fact that the defendant did not contend that he was unable to defend against the charges. The court in that case relied on *United States v. Becton*, 751 F.2d 250, 256 (8th Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 472 U.S. 1018 (1985), which held that if a defendant has actual notice of activities to be introduced by the government, due process is satisfied regardless of whether offenses are charged.

In this case, Canino had plenty of notice that the government was aware of the "Jamaica Load" offense and eager to introduce it at trial. In fact, an appreciable portion of the pleadings and almost a volume of the pretrial transcript are concerned with the proper method of treating this evidence (i.e., exclusion, circumstantial evidence, Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) evidence, or predicate act for the CCE). Canino had notice and opportunity to rebut, debunk, and defend himself from the implications of this evidence. We find that, consistent with *Baker*, the government had no obligation to list the "Jamaica Load" offense as a predicate act, and Canino was not denied due process because he had sufficient notice and opportunity to prepare a defense against the "Jamaica Load" evidence for the purposes that the government introduced it.

B. Court's Unilateral Communication With the Jury

The jury began its deliberations in this case at 3:10 p.m. on January 27, 1989. At 6:30 p.m. that same day the jury asked the court the following question in writing:

> In the indictment under Count 1 where it reads "in or about March, 1980 and continuing thereafter, up to and including June 1987," does this mean the defendant had to be involved from March 1980 to June 1987? During this *entire* time? (Emphasis in original.)

The judge ultimately responded to the note as follows:

> Members of the jury, in response to your question the time frame of the offense in Count 1 must be within the period alleged in the indictment but the defendant need not have committed the offense for the precise length of time stated in the indictment.

Canino claims that the district court's note given to the jury was a unilateral communication and therefore a violation of Fed. R. Crim. P. 43(a), which states:

> (a) The defendant shall be present at the arraignment, at the time of the plea, at every stage of the trial including the impanelling of the jury and the return of the verdict, and at the imposition of sentence, except as otherwise provided by this rule.

Cases interpreting the rule have made it clear that defense counsel should be given an opportunity to be heard before the trial judge responds to the jury. *Rogers v. United States*, 422 U.S. 35 (1975); *United States v. Burns*, 683 F.2d 1056 (7th Cir. 1982). The record reveals that the parties were immediately made aware of the jury's question to the judge. The court drafted his proposed answer and presented it to all counsel. A full discussion ensued. In fact, the trial transcript contains a full 30 pages of mutual deliberations among the court, the defense, and the prosecutor over how to respond to the jury's question. Canino's attorney had significant input in the discussion, and at one point the court was inclined to follow the attorney's recommendation of rereading the CCE in-

struction in full. However, the judge finally submitted to the jury his earlier recommended answer, and then notified the parties of his decision and his action. The answer given by the court was an accurate statement of the law and in accordance with the written jury instructions submitted to the jury. *Cf. United States v. Velez*, 652 F.2d 258, 261-62 (2d Cir. 1981). Therefore, Canino's objection is denied and we find no reason to disturb the jury's verdict on this basis.

Canino insists that the court should have recharged the jury on the essential elements of the offense. He claims prejudice since the jury rendered a verdict shortly after the response was given. But the jury's question did not demonstrate confusion about all of the instructions at hand. Rather, the jury simply asked whether the defendant had to have continuous involvement between 1980 and 1987. The obvious answer was "no" (the one the government preferred). The court's simple response answered the jury's question without embellishment, without distorting or subordinating the body of the instructions. The response was accurate and even-handed, and the defendant was not prejudiced. *See Velez*, 652 F.2d at 262 ("[A] supplemental charge is not defective where it responds adequately to the jury's request for clarification.").

C. Court's Failure to Give Jury Unanimity Instruction on Predicate Acts Constituting Continuing Series

Canino argues that he has been prejudiced because the district court did not instruct the jury that it had to unanimously agree on which drug offenses offered into evidence constitute the series of three drug offenses the jury was instructed were necessary for a conviction under the CCE statute.[4] Canino cites *United States v. Echeverri*, 854 F.2d

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[4] The relevant portion of the CCE statute reads as follows:

(c) Continuing criminal enterprise defined

For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, a person is engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise if—

(Footnote continued on following page)

638 (3d Cir. 1988), in which the Third Circuit held that it was reversible error for a district court to fail to instruct a jury that they "must unanimously agree on which three acts constitute the continuing series of violations." *Id.* at 642.[5]

The Third Circuit in *Echeverri* clearly requires jury unanimity as to the three acts necessary for conviction under the CCE statute where the government offers evidence of numerous criminal violations, any three of which would substantiate the CCE charge. The court concluded that a "defendant is entitled to have the court insist on unanimous agreement as to *all* essential elements of the

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[4] *continued*

> (1) he violates any provision of this subchapter or subchapter II of this chapter the punishment for which is a felony, and
>
> (2) such violation is a part of a continuing series of violations of this subchapter or subchapter II of this chapter—
>
> (A) which are undertaken by such person in concert with five or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management, and
>
> (B) from which such person obtains substantial income or resources.

The statute and the legislative history are silent on what precisely constitutes a "continuing series." While the court instructed the jury in this case that three violations were necessary to constitute a series, in *United States v. Baker*, 905 F.2d 1100 (7th Cir. 1990), we held that only two offenses—excluding a conspiracy or some other inchoate offense—are necessary to constitute a series. The district court's instruction that three offenses were necessary gave Canino more than he was entitled to.

[5] Rule 31(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure requires that a jury verdict in a federal criminal trial be unanimous. See *Johnson v. Louisiana*, 406 U.S. 356 (1972) (Sixth Amendment requires unanimous verdict in federal criminal trial).

crime charged." *Echeverri*, at 643.[6] Curiously, however, in *United States v. Jackson*, 879 F.2d 85 (3d Cir. 1989), the Third Circuit did not apply this principle to the other part of the statute which requires the CCE defendant to have supervised at least five or more underlings in his enterprise. The court reasoned that:

> Unlike the three offenses necessary to constitute a series, which is the conduct which the CCE statute is designed to punish and deter, the identity of these underlings is peripheral to the statute's other primary

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[6] The *Echeverri* court claims to rely on *United States v. Beros*, 883 F.2d 455 (3d Cir. 1977), which itself relies heavily on *United States v. Gipson*, 553 F.2d 453 (5th Cir. 1977) as support for its holding on jury unanimity for the predicate acts in a CCE charge. While *Gipson* did require jury unanimity in order to convict a defendant under the criminal statute in that case, the statute *Gipson* examined is very different from the CCE. In *Gipson* the defendant was charged under 18 U.S.C. § 2313 which provided a prison sentence and a fine to "[w]ho[m]ever receives, conceals, stores, barters, sells or disposes" of stolen cars. The Fifth Circuit, in *Gipson*, reviewed the district court's response to a jury question which read, in part: "If all twelve [jurors] agreed that [the defendant] had done some *one* of those acts [i.e., juror one thinks the defendant sold the stolen car, juror two thinks the defendant concealed it, etc.], but there was not agreement that he had done the same act, would that support a conviction? The answer is yes." *Id.* at 456 (emphasis added). The Fifth Circuit said no, and remanded the conviction for a new trial. The Fifth Circuit felt that the substantive acts listed in the statute were too disparate in kind (concealing, receiving, and storing on the one hand versus bartering, selling, and disposing on the other) that absent a specific unanimity instruction it was unclear whether the defendant was convicted for one class of offense or the other. This dichotomy in 18 U.S.C. § 2313 is not duplicated in the CCE. The CCE provides special penalties for one who engages in a "continuous series of violations" of federal drug laws. The expansive breadth of culpable offenses suitable for CCE treatment diminishes our need to ascertain precisely what acts each juror finds attributable to the defendant, and instead permits us to focus on whether the jury is convinced that the defendant performed these conspiratorial acts with the required frequency.

> concern, which is the defendant's exercise of the requisite degree of supervisory authority over a sizeable enterprise.

Jackson, 879 F.2d at 88-89.

Jackson represents a cautious departure from *Echeverri*—a departure which enables the Third Circuit to achieve the right result, but, in part, for the wrong reason. The court in *Jackson* relinquishes its belief that the defendant is entitled to juror unanimity "as to *all* essential elements of the crime charged." The court tries to reconcile *Jackson* with *Echeverri* by claiming that the identity of the five "underlings" is peripheral to the CCE's "other primary concern" (i.e., defendant's authority over the illegal enterprise). We see no basis for the Third Circuit's distinction. 21 U.S.C. § 848 makes both (a) the defendant's commission of a continuing series of drug violations and (b) the defendant's control over "5 or more" other persons to be joint and necessary conditions for a violation of, and conviction under, the CCE. In its process of distinguishing *Echeverri*, the Third Circuit took the lead from this circuit when it concluded that the question of jury unanimity relating to the "five or more" underlings component should also be answered with reference to the CCE's serious policy considerations. The *Jackson* court states:

> As the First and Seventh Circuits explained in [*United States v.*] *Tarvers* [833 F.2d 1068 (1st Cir. 1987)] and [*United States v.*] *Markowski* [772 F.2d 358 (7th Cir. 1985)], the five or more persons requirement of a CCE offense simply defines the size of the enterprise. This establishes that the organization in which the defendant played a leadership role was sufficiently large to warrant the enhanced punishment provided by the CCE statute. *Cf. United States v. Aguilar*, 843 F.2d 155, 157 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, ___ U.S. ___, 109 S.Ct. 305 (1988). . . . (in enacting § 848, Congress was clearly concerned with " 'large-scale profit-making enterprises engaged in the illegal importation, manufacture and distribution of controlled substances.' "

(*quoting United States v. Valenzuela*, 596 F.2d 1361, 1367 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 865 (1979))).

Jackson, 879 F.2d at 88.

More recently this court in *United States v. Bond*, 847 F.2d 1233 (7th Cir. 1988), reiterated our holding in *Markowski* that a jury did not have to unanimously agree on the identities of the required "five or more other persons" for a CCE conviction. This court in *Bond* observed that "the jurors must find unanimously that there were five, but demanding agreement on which five could produce unjustified acquittals." 847 F.2d at 1237. Likewise, in *United States v. Markowski*, 772 F.2d 358, we observed that "[t]he statute does not make the identity of the five important, however. The CCE statute is directed against all enterprises of a certain size; the identity of those involved is irrelevant." *Id.* at 364. By analogy the same logic should apply with respect to predicate acts.

Indeed, Congress in passing the CCE was interested in thwarting the multiplied hazards resulting from the existence of large-scale (therefore highly organized and therefore effective) drug conspiracies. But the statute also strongly emphasizes its disapproval for "continuing" and enduring operations that happen to be of a large scale. It seems clear from the statute that the point of the CCE is to impose special punishment on those who organize and direct a "continuing" drug distribution system, the nature of which is evidenced by proof of the defendant's commission of a threshold number of criminal drug violations—a "continuing series." Therefore, for the reasons that a unanimously agreed-upon identification of the "five or more" controlled persons is not required in dealing with Congress' concern about large-scale drug enterprises, juror unanimity should not be required in identifying the predicate acts in enforcing Congress' concern about "continuing" drug enterprises. A "continuing series" identifies a drug enterprise which is effective and persistent—qualities which, according to Congress, warrant the enhanced punishment provided by the CCE statute. Consistent with

the reasoning in *Bond*, *Markowski*, and *Jackson*, we hold that once each juror finds beyond a reasonable doubt that a CCE defendant committed at least two predicate offenses the purpose of the CCE is satisfied, and the defendant is suited for punishment consistent with the statute. We do not require that the jurors unanimously agree as to the same predicate acts; this we feel will result in unjustified acquittals frustrating the important policy goals of the CCE.[7] The point of the CCE statute is to impose special punishment on those who organize and direct a significant number of larger-scale drug transactions; the exact specification by unanimous jury consent of any particular three of a greater number of offenses is irrelevant to any theory about why punishment should be enhanced for such uniquely antisocial activity. Moreover, we decline to adopt a chaotic rule which requires the jury to make a unanimous finding with respect to some factual issues (predicate acts) and be relieved of such a requirement in

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[7] Juror unanimity seems functionally incongruous with the purposes of the CCE. For example, suppose the evidence shows that the accused was involved in four conspiratorial drug transactions constituting the "continuing series of violations" alleged in the indictment. Half the jurors believe that the defendant involved himself in offenses 1 through 3 beyond a reasonable doubt, and offense 4 more likely than not; the other half of the jury finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant involved himself with offenses 2 through 4, and more likely than not in offense 1. If the jurors (being instructed that three predicate acts are necessary) were required to agree on which three predicate acts constituted the "continuing series" the defendant would be acquitted, despite the fact that everyone believed beyond a reasonable doubt that he was involved in three criminal acts. This result is at odds with the purpose of the CCE which is interested in punishing a defendant whom the jury is convinced was involved in a related series of drug activity with relevant frequency. It is the defendant's demonstrated frequency in participating in conspiratorial drug offenses that is the focus of the CCE offense, rather than any particularization of the acts used to demonstrate "continuous." A conviction under the CCE is justified when the jury has a unanimously agreed sense *that* the defendant exhibited such conspirational frequency rather than a shared sense of *what* those acts may have been.

relation to findings of other factual issues ("five or more other persons") in order to convict a defendant of a Continuing Criminal Enterprise. We believe that the interests of justice are better served with a holding and reasoning regarding evidentiary findings in CCE cases corresponding to those announced in *Markowski* and *Bond*. The constitutional requirement of juror unanimity in federal criminal offenses is satisfied when each juror in a CCE trial is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant charged under the CCE statute committed two predicate offenses.

D. Concurrent Sentences for Conviction of Continuing Criminal Enterprise and Conspiracy

Canino's last argument is that his Fifth Amendment rights have been violated because he was convicted and sentenced for both a Continuing Criminal Enterprise and a conspiracy. The Fifth Amendment double jeopardy clause protects defendants from being tried and punished for the same offense twice. Canino claims that the conspiracy charge of which he was convicted is a lesser included offense of a CCE charge and therefore constitutes the same offense for Fifth Amendment purposes.[8] The Seventh Circuit rejected this argument in *United States v. Bond*, *supra*. In *Bond*, this court held that a court may impose a concurrent sentence for a § 846 conspiracy and a § 848 CCE conviction:

> The point . . . is that one can *both* conspire (agree to run a drug business) and run a continuing criminal enterprise (strike the agreement and succeed); the conspiracy . . . is a lesser included offense. . . . The two statutes reach the same group of persons. It is not illogical to convict a person of both agreeing to

[8] Canino was sentenced to twenty-six (26) years imprisonment on each of the two Counts. The sentence in Count 2 was to run concurrently with Count 1. In addition, Canino was ordered to pay a special assessment of $100 ($50 per count).

> do something (§ 846) and succeeding on a grand scale (§ 848).

Id. at 1233.

The court went on to hold that "§ 846 and § 848 do not create identical offenses," *id.* at 1239, and "that concurrent sentences may be imposed under § 846 and § 848 . . . . provided the cumulative punishment does not exceed the maximum under the CCE Act." *Id. See also Jeffers v. United States*, 432 U.S. 137 at 157-158 (1977); *United States v. Pace*, 898 F.2d 1218, 1236-37, fn.6, (7th Cir. 1990) (*consecutive* sentences for CCE and conspiracy convictions were vacated and remanded for sentencing consistent with *Bond* which allowed concurrent sentencing).

In this case Canino received 26 years imprisonment for each offense. The CCE conviction is non-parolable. The maximum allowable sentence for a CCE conviction is life imprisonment. Thus, the defendant's cumulative punishment clearly does not exceed the maximum allowable under the CCE conviction. If for any reason the CCE conviction is overturned as a result of a collateral attack, the conspiracy conviction and sentence will remain. This is also true for the special assessments. In *Jeffers*, it was held that the $100,000 maximum fine allowed under the CCE statute must be observed. Here the cumulative special assessments are clearly within the bounds of the CCE statute. Canino's convictions and sentences are proper.

IV. Flynn's Objections

Defendant John G. Flynn raises four issues on appeal in hopes of reversing his conviction or reducing his sentence. Flynn charges the district court erred by: (a) denying Flynn's request for a bill of particulars; (b) allowing the prosecutor's allegedly prejudicial cross-examination of Flynn's wife; (c) improperly sentencing him; and (d) applying an enhanced sentence in violation of the *ex post facto* clause. The charges will be reviewed sequentially.

A. The Bill of Particulars

Rule 7(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure allows, in conjunction with the issuance of an indictment, for the filing of a bill of particulars—a more specific expression of the activities defendant is accused of having engaged in which are illegal. The decision whether to require a bill of particulars is within the sound discretion of the trial court, and that decision will not be overturned without a showing of an abuse of discretion. *United States v. Serola*, 767 F.2d 364 (7th Cir. 1985). The standard is whether the government's indictment sufficiently apprises the defendant of the charges to enable him to prepare for trial. *United States v. Kendall*, 665 F.2d 126, 134 (7th Cir. 1981), *cert. denied*, 455 U.S. 1021 (1982).

In *United States v. Dempsey*, 806 F.2d 766 (7th Cir. 1986), this court held that an indictment for conspiracy under 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a) and 846 need only allege the conspiracy to distribute drugs, the time frame in which it allegedly was operated, and the statute violated. No specific overt acts need be alleged. *Id.* at 769. Furthermore, a bill of particulars is not required when information necessary for a defendant's defense can be obtained through "some other satisfactory form." *See* Wright, *Federal Practice and Procedure: Crim. 2d*, § 129, pp. 436-38 (1982). The defendant needs to know what the government intends to prove. *Id.*

The government maintained an "open-file" discovery policy which provided the defendants with complete and open discovery of all evidence assembled and revealed in the government's investigation. The "open-file" policy, by court order, permitted defense counsel, with proper notice, to make inspection of all files and testimony in the government's possession. The nature and operations of the "open-file" policy is an adequate "satisfactory form" of information retrieval, making the bill of particulars unnecessary. *Cf. United States v. Stephenson*, 924 F.2d 753, 761-62 (8th Cir. 1991); *United States v. Kramer*, 711 F.2d 789, 796 (7th Cir. 1983); *United States v. Schembari*, 484 F.2d 931,

935 (4th Cir. 1973); *United States v. Kilroy*, 523 F. Supp. 206, 211 (E.D. Wis. 1981). Since the defendant was sufficiently aware of the charges against him, and of what he was going to have to defend himself against at trial, the district court did not abuse its discretion in not ordering a bill of particulars.

B. Cross-Examination of Flynn's Wife

Flynn claims that his wife was improperly questioned by the government on cross-examination about her husband's infrequent filing of tax returns. Flynn believes that questioning on this topic, which was not discussed on direct examination, is in violation of the rules of evidence and resulted in juror prejudice.

Federal Rule of Evidence 611(b) governs the scope of cross-examination. While the rule specifically limits cross-examination to the subject matter of direct examination and to matters affecting witness credibility, it also provides: "[t]he court may, in the exercise of discretion, permit inquiry into additional matters as if on direct examination."

The record shows that the government's questioning and emphasis on the peripheral tax issue was brief and inconclusive—Mrs. Flynn's answer to the government's question concerning whether she was aware that her husband had not filed tax returns since 1980 was that she was unaware of her husband's filing habits. The relative insignificance of Mrs. Flynn's answer and the government's question does not compel us to assign error in this regard. *See United States v. DeGeratto*, 876 F.2d 576 (7th Cir. 1989) ("[o]rdinarily error is found only when a prosecutor dwells at great length and in further detail on the particulars of prior crimes." *Id.* at 583).

C. Sentencing

Flynn raises four issues which he claims improperly led to his receiving the "harshest sentence of any of the non-cooperating defendants in the conspiracy[ ]." First, Flynn

claims that he was given an inadequate amount of time before sentencing to review the presentence report required by Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(c)(3). Because he had no time to make proper review and necessary objections to the presentence report contributing to his sentence, Flynn feels he must be resentenced.

Rule 32(c)(3) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides that a defendant be given a reasonable time prior to sentencing to review his presentence report. At his disposition hearing, the court asked Flynn's counsel whether he desired additional time to discuss and review the report with his client. Counsel responded, "No, I don't think so. *I think my client is satisfied.*" We believe it is disingenuous of Flynn to now argue that he was prejudiced by an inadequate opportunity to review the presentence report after turning down an offer from the court for more time.

Second, Flynn charges that the district court failed to make written findings on the disputed matters that appear in the presentence report. Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32 provides that when the defendant alleges factual inaccuracies in the presentence report, "the court shall as to each matter controverted, make (i) a finding as to the allegations or (ii) a determination that no such finding is necessary because the matter controverted will not be taken into account in sentencing. A written record of such findings and determinations shall be appended to and accompany any copy of the presentence investigation report. . . ." Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(c)(3)(D). Rule 32(c)(3)(D) serves a dual purpose. First, it protects a defendant's due process right to fair sentencing procedures, particularly the right to be sentenced on the basis of accurate information. *United States v. Montoya*, 891 F.2d 1273, 1279 (7th Cir. 1989). The second purpose of Rule 32(c)(3)(D) is to provide a clear record of the disposition and resolution of controverted facts in the presentence report. *Montoya*, 891 F.2d at 1279; *United States v. Perez*, 858 F.2d 1272, 1276 (7th Cir. 1988). In *United States v. Eschweiler*, 782

F.2d 1385, 1389 (7th Cir. 1986), we held that resentencing is required if the defendant proves a violation of Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(c)(3)(D) by showing that (1) allegations of the presentence report's inaccuracy were before the court, and (2) the court failed to make findings regarding the controverted matters or a determination that the disputed information would not be used in sentencing.

Flynn did challenge a few factual aspects of the presentence investigation report. Flynn maintained that he was not in New Orleans for the conspiracy's 1985 import of marijuana, and he contested the quantity of drugs associated in past convictions (unrelated to the tried conspiracy). The district court made oral findings with respect to each objection that it would accept the prosecutor's version of the presentence report as prepared unless further corroborating testimony for Flynn was available. In *United States v. Slaughter*, 900 F.2d 1119 (7th Cir. 1990), this court held that even if a judge's oral rulings did not meet the requirements of Rule 32, "this error would be harmless" where the defendant fails to prove that the sentencing hearing failed to serve the purposes underlying Fed. R. Crim. P. 32. *Id.* at 1123; *see United States v. Montoya*, 891 F.2d 1273, 1279-81 (7th Cir. 1989). In *Slaughter*, the district court made oral, on-the-record determinations concerning most (not all) of the defendant's objections to facts in the presentence report. Any difference between the judge's actual methodology and Rule 32 requirements was deemed harmless in that case where the defendant could not prove that his sentence was based on erroneous information. In this case, the district court ruled on *all* of Flynn's objections, orally and for the record. The court was wisely reluctant to depart from the presentence report without credible corroboration of Flynn's suggested factual scenarios. The purposes of Rule 32 have been satisfied. We have a record from which the propriety of Flynn's sentence can be analyzed and a sentence based on evidence which has not been sufficiently impeached. Any error in the court's failure to make written findings regarding Flynn's objections is harmless.

Third and fourth, Flynn claims that the judge improperly relied on uncounselled juvenile adjudications when imposing sentence, and that he improperly relied on evidence he heard in other related trials over which he presided. Both these contentions have little factual support.

At Flynn's disposition, the prosecutor diminished the relevance of Flynn's youthful crimes and focused on his history of adult drug convictions. In addition, the fact that a judge has presided over a prior or collateral trial (in this case Kramer's) has been held non-prejudicial. *See Cardillo v. Zyla*, 486 F.2d 473, 475 n.1 (1st Cir. 1973). Flynn only speculates that the judge could have used information from another trial, and has not provided any facts to show that the judge relied on any improper evidence at sentencing. Therefore, we find no error.

D. Flynn and Marcum Sentences and the Ex Post Facto Clause[9]

Flynn and Marcum claim that the *ex post facto* clause requires proof that the defendant personally committed conspiratorial acts *after* the effective date of an amendment increasing the minimum sentence for violations of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841 and 846.[10]

On October 27, 1986, penalty enhancement provisions for 21 U.S.C. §§ 841, 846, and 848 violations went into effect. Flynn and Marcum claim that they should not be sentenced at the enhanced levels because their personal involvement in the conspiracy stopped before the penalty enhancement became effective, even though the conspiracy continued beyond that date.

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[9] This is the only issue defendant Marcum raises on appeal.

[10] "A law that increases the punishment for a crime committed before the law was passed violates the [*ex post facto*] clause [of the Constitution, Art. I, §9]." *Miller v. Florida*, 482 U.S. 423, 429 (1987).

In *United States v. Pace*, 898 F.2d 1218 (7th Cir. 1990), this court did not condition the application of enhancement penalty provisions to a particular conspirator upon evidence of personal involvement of the particular conspirator—but instead conditioned the application of such a penalty upon a showing that the conspiracy endured beyond the effective date of the new penalty. Citing *United States v. Todd*, 735 F.2d 146, 150-51 (5th Cir. 1984), we said in *Pace*, "a statute increasing the penalty for conspiracy does not violate the *ex post facto* clause [of the Constitution] when applied to a conspiracy begun before the increase that continued on after the increase." *Pace*, 898 F.2d at 1238. The government need not prove the defendant's involvement after the effective date of the enhanced penalty provision. The government must only prove that the defendant was involved in the conspiracy and that the conspiracy continued past that date. The burden of proving withdrawal is on the defendant. *United States v. Patel*, 879 F.2d 292, 294 (7th Cir. 1989). For withdrawal to limit a conspirator's liability,

> mere cessation of activity is not enough . . .; there must also be affirmative action, either the making of a clean breast to the authorities, or communication of the abandonment in a manner calculated to reach co-conspirators. And the burden of withdrawal lies on the defendant. *United States v. Borelli*, 336 F.2d 376, 388 (2d Cir. 1964) (Friendly, J.) (citation omitted).

Patel, 879 F.2d at 294.

Flynn and Marcum did not try to overcome either of these conditions. The government proved the existence of the conspiracy beyond 1986 and the defendants did not prove that they made themselves completely unavailable for the conspiracy's purposes during that time.

V.

For the reasons stated above, we affirm the defendants' convictions and sentences.

AFFIRMED.

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APPENDIX C

In The

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604

December 9, 1991

Before

Hon. FRANK H. EASTERBROOK, *Circuit Judge*

Hon. DANIEL A. MANION, *Circuit Judge*

Hon. JESSE ESCHBACH, *Senior Circuit Judge*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Plaintiff-Appellee

Nos. 89-1719, 89-1721
89-1740 and 89-1746 v.

MICHAEL JOHN CANINO,
JAMES GILBERT MARCUM,
JOHN G. FLYNN, and
DAVID LEONARD MALKIN
Defendants-Appellants.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, Benton Division.

No. 87 CR 40045
James L. Foreman
Chief Judge

IT IS ORDERED that the opinion of this court issued on November 27, 1991 in the above-entitled case be corrected as follows:

The footnote on page one should read:

* This opinion has been circulated among the judges of this court in regular active service pursuant to Circuit Rule 40(f). A majority did not favor a rehearing en banc on the question of a possible conflict with the Third Circuit's decision in United States v. Echeverri, 854 F.2d 638 (3d Cir. 1988). Judge Cudahy voted to rehear the case en banc.

APPENDIX D

In The

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604

January 14, 1992

Before

Hon. FRANK H. EASTERBROOK, *Circuit Judge*

Hon. DANIEL A. MANION, *Circuit Judge*

Hon. JESSE ESCHBACH, *Senior Circuit Judge*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Plaintiff-Appellee

Nos. 89-1719, 89-1721
89-1740 and 89-1746 v.

MICHAEL JOHN CANINO,
JAMES GILBERT MARCUM,
JOHN G. FLYNN, and
DAVID LEONARD MALKIN
Defendants-Appellants.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, Benton Division.

No. 87 CR 40045
James L. Foreman
Chief Judge

On consideration of the petitions for rehearing and suggestions for rehearing en banc filed in the above-entitled cause by defendants-Appellants, James Gilbert Marcum and John G. Flynn, no judge in active service has requested a vote thereon, and all of the judges on the original panel have voted to deny a rehearing. Accordingly

IT IS ORDERED that the aforesaid petition for rehearing be, and the same is hereby, **DENIED.**